

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 64.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2614.

## DOUBTFUL REPORT THAT GEN. STOESSEL KILLED HIMSELF

### Japanese Landing at Louisa Bay Surround the Outer Works.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9.—It is reported that there are 10,000 sick and wounded in Port Arthur and that the commander, Gen. Stoessel, has committed suicide. Oyama is not expected to attack Liaoyang before the 20th.

STRENGTHENING THE SIEGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The Japanese are landing troops at Louisa bay, which enables the besiegers to surround the entire chain of outer defenses. Viceroy Alexieff reports that three Japanese warships were damaged in an engagement at Port Arthur on July 26.

Louisa Bay is on the opposite side of the peninsula from Port Arthur. The bay is about five miles in length and about a half mile in width. It is but six and one-half miles to the northwest of the inner harbor of Port Arthur and an army landing there and occupying the hills surrounding the bay would be in a position to shell Port Arthur at will. The Russians have at least half a dozen forts crowning the hills surrounding the port. Midway between Louisa Bay and Port Arthur is a chain of hills containing the fortifications which are the main defense of the town, from an army attacking from the north or northwest.

THINGS NOT CONTRABAND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Hay has issued a circular to the ambassadors stating that the United States does not recognize coal and raw cotton as absolutely contraband.

RUSSIAN ACT UNJUSTIFIED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Balfour sated in the Commons that the Government adhered to its position that the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander was unjustified.

IN THE REAR OF MUKDEN.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 8.—Heavy fighting is reported north of Haicheng. The Japanese army is threatening Mukden from the northeast.

CONSTANTEL, Aug. 6.—The Russian battleship Slava has been accidentally torpedoed. The damage to the craft was not serious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Minister Griscom advises the government that war vessels do not enter Yinkow until after order shall have been restored.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—Russia has notified The Porte that the vessels of the volunteer fleet that are to pass the Dardanelles are going through as "coal laden merchantmen."

LONDON, August 8.—Unofficial advices from the seat of war state that the Japanese have captured commanding points at Port Arthur 2750 yards (less than a mile and three-fifths) from the Russian main line defenses.

CLOSING UPON KUROPATKIN.

LIAOYANG, August 8.—The Japanese are advancing toward Mukden. It is probable that a simultaneous attack will be made on Mukden and Liaoyang.

With the Japanese simultaneously threatening Mukden and Liaoyang, Russia's situation in Manchuria is a serious one. Should Gen. Kuroki's army in attacking Mukden succeed in cutting off the Russian forces at Liaoyang, Anping and Anshanchan, all to the southward, the latter would be at the mercy of the two large armies under Generals Oku and Nogi, which are advancing upon Liaoyang from the south, southeast and southwest. Mukden is about fifty miles north of Liaoyang. According to recent reports the Japanese had one army about forty-five miles southeast of Mukden and about fifteen miles to the eastward of Liaoyang. The forces of Oku and Nogi, advancing from three different points, are each about twenty miles from Liaoyang.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY UNMOVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 8.—General Kuropatkin has reported favorable skirmishes on his east front, leaving the position of his army unchanged.

PLUCKY NAVAL ATTACK.

TOKIO, August 8.—Admiral Togo has reported the engagement of fourteen Russian destroyers by three Japanese on Friday, out of which the Japanese came undamaged.

The possession of Yinkow has simplified transportation for the Manchuria campaign.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

BRUSSELS, August 8.—It is stated that Russia will raise an internal loan of seventy-five millions, besides levying an income tax.



GENERAL STOESSEL.

## SENATOR ISENBERG ON THE TEXAS FEVER SENSATION

### His Version Clashes With That of Acting Governor Atkinson in Some Important Respects. Casey Was Talking Through His Hat.

Honolulu, T. H., August 8th, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: In the Sunday "Advertiser" of August 7th I noticed an editorial, "Texas Fever in Port." This editorial starts with "This island owes Acting Governor Atkinson more than it knows for his prompt action in preventing the landing of infected cattle from the transport 'Dix.'"

I wish to state that Acting Governor Atkinson was not the one who prevented the landing of the infected cattle, but it was Dr. Monsarrat. The facts of the situation are these:

On Thursday evening I received a telephone message from Dr. Monsarrat requesting me to come out on Friday morning to see the horses and stallions which had been landed from the transport "Dix," and which were at the corral at Iwilei. I was very glad to receive this invitation and went over there with a party of friends on Friday morning. While there Dr. Monsarrat, in the presence of Dr. Casey, turned round to me and said: "Senator Isenberg, I think you should take up the

matter of the inspection of animals that come to this port." I said to Dr. Monsarrat, "What do you mean by that?" and he said, "The transport 'Dix' arrived here with quite a number of cattle and these cattle are more or less infected with the Texas Fever tick, and as soon as I heard of it I asked Dr. Casey, who was in charge of the animals not to land the cattle. Dr. Casey was very nice about it and assured me that he had not intended doing so." I then said to Dr. Casey, "Is this true?" He said, "Yes." I then again said to Dr. Casey, "Do you intend landing these animals?" and he said, "No, under no consideration. Dr. Monsarrat asked me not to do so, and as I understand there is nothing of the kind on the islands I would not take the risk of landing them." I thanked Dr. Casey and was very much pleased with the gentlemanly way he acted.

After staying at the corral for an hour or so I drove into town and saw Mr. A. F. Judd, secretary of the Breed-

(Continued on Page 8.)



HON. GORHAM D. GILMAN.

A new picture of the well-known kamaaina, recently taken at the request of the Advertiser. Mr. Gilman lives in Boston and spent a part of last winter in the West Indian tropics where he collected much information of value to Hawaii. His picture bears a strong resemblance to that of the late Judge Estes.

## HILO WILL GET THE BIG REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

### A Lively Discussion Ends in a Favorable Vote for the Rainy Capital—Big Ratification Meeting On When the Governor Returns.

The Republican Territorial Convention will be held at Hilo on Wednesday, September 7, and Thursday, September 8.

The matter was decided last night at the meeting of the Territorial Central Committee, the vote being 13 for Hilo, 8 for Honolulu.

It is possible, if arrangements can be made, to hold the convention on the 1st Sept.

It was also decided to hold a monster ratification meeting at the Orpheum next Saturday, the day after Governor Carter returns from the mainland, at which time the speakers will probably be Governor Carter, Col. Thomas Fitch, National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson and W. H. Hoogs.

The contest for the convention place was between Honolulu and Hilo and in the discussion on the merits of each proposition, the battle surged now in favor of the capital and then for the Rainy City. To the strong appeals of Col. Sam Parker, Frank B. McStocker, John C. Lane, A. J. Campbell and William Aylett, Hilo owes its victory, for they were pitted against able Honolulu supporters in J. A. Gilman, A. G. M. Robertson and G. F. Renton.

GILMAN STARTS BALL.

Mr. Gilman started the ball rolling by moving that the convention go to Honolulu, seconded by R. N. Boyd. John C. Lane moved, as an amendment, that the convention be held in Hilo, seconded by Col. Parker.

Mr. Gilman refused to accept the amendment and Mr. Lane then proposed his amendment go in as an original motion. Under the circumstances debate was permitted on both forms. Col. Parker took the floor and spoke strongly in favor of Hilo. He said: "I have talked this matter over in Hawaii and they want the convention. Give us a show. We would like to have a chance to show what we can do for you. I have part of a ranch over there and can put you up there if necessary and have three or four houses in Hilo where I can accommodate some of you. We have been able to win over some staunch Home Rulers, among them being Senator John T. Brown and Fernandez, and we ought to go over and help more to join us. All we want is fair play, Joe."

GILMAN PRESENTS FIGURES.

Mr. Gilman said: "We have elected a convention which consists of 135 members and they would all probably want to be present at the convention. If it decided to hold it in Hilo it is going to be an expensive proposition to outside members. The very least it will cost will be \$2500 and the chances are it will cost more. At least fifty per cent of the members elected are not in a position to go to the expense of travelling to Hilo. If it is decided to go to Hilo about seventy-five per cent of the members elected from the other islands will have to send proxies, for it will be absolutely impossible for them to go."

"As far as doing any good in Hilo we will only be there two days and can't do any outside talking. It is just as much trouble for the people of Hawaii to go to Hilo as to Honolulu. The Kamaainas have to come here and then go on to Hilo. It is generally a pleasure for the delegates from other islands to come to the capital city to attend a convention."

"There are no accommodations in Hilo and that is a factor to be considered."

Mr. Gilman gave figures of the convention delegates as follows: Oahu, 67; Kauai, 18; Maui and Molokai, 22; Hawaii, 33; total, 135.

HILO WOULD CRY "JOB!"

Col. Parker said he had met a good many of the delegates from Oahu and they were willing to go to Hilo. He thought it would be good politics to go to Hilo. President Wright of Wilder's Steamship Company had told him his company would take the delegates over for half-price. There were poor people on Hawaii who might find it as difficult to come to Honolulu as poor people here would have in going there. The people of Hawaii expected the Republican convention this time because it had been promised them. Hilo would say there had been a put up job if they did not get the plum. He offered to take Gilman's proxy over if he couldn't go to Hawaii.

CRABBE FAVORED HILO.

Chairman Crabbe said that although there were delegates from Maui and Kauai favoring Honolulu, yet he thought Hilo ought to get it.

"It seems to me it is good politics," said he, "to hold our convention in Hilo. We promised them, after the Governor had convened the special session of the legislature and we held the last convention here, to hold the next one in Hilo."

COULD MAKE CONVERTS.

William Aylett spoke strongly in favor of Hilo. The people on Hawaii generally knew nothing about a convention and to have one in their midst would be the making of converts. They would like to be talked to by malihinis from other islands, rather than by the kamaainas of their own districts. The Republicans were making converts on the big island and should receive help. The committee had already placed itself on record as favoring Hilo—in fact, had promised it to the Rainy City. If the committee went back on Hilo the consequence would be a defection in the party.

DON'T BREAK FAITH.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell said that in view of the action of the committee before favoring Hilo, it would be breaking faith with "our brothers in Hilo" if the committee did not vote for their town. The members of the party there had represented generally that the convention was to be held there and it would be a sort of slur on the party members on Hawaii if the plum went to Honolulu.

Geo. F. Renton thought the committee ought to vote for the good of the whole party and therefore hold the convention in Honolulu.

John C. Lane arose and spoke in favor of Hilo. He thought it would be a case of bad faith to break a partial agreement to go to Hilo.

BOYD CHANGED HIS MIND.

R. N. Boyd said that after listening to arguments he had changed his mind regarding the place for holding the convention. He withdrew his second to Mr. Gilman's motion and spoke against Honolulu. Hawaii had got the worst of it in the Chicago deal and ought now to get the convention.

F. T. P. Waterhouse, of the Fifth District, said if the convention went to Hilo he and four others elected in his precinct could not attend. They would like to have had the convention place settled before the primary elections.

"If this convention goes to Hilo," said Mr. Gilman, "it will be a paper convention."

STRENGTHEN WEAK SPOTS.

Frank B. McStocker, late of Oahu, Hawaii, said the key-note had been struck when a speaker had said the best interests of the party should be considered. The best interests of the party, in his opinion, would be advanced if the convention went to Hilo.

"I think it is good politics that when you have a weak spot to strengthen it. The party is safe in Honolulu. Hawaii is not safe. The Republicans there do not seem to realize the necessity of cohesion and need to be taught. It would be a good idea to hold the convention there and boost them up. Let them see what the party is, and let them see how men here can put aside their own private interests in the background to advance the party's interests. It is the duty of a good party man to show that he will put himself to any trouble to advance the interests of his party. Men elected to office must accept the responsibilities of the office. If you decide you want to strengthen a weak spot, you cannot do better than by having the convention in Hilo."

FIFTH DISTRICT NEEDS.

National Committeeman Robertson said the point was what can do the most good for the party. The fighting ground was here on Oahu, in the Fifth District. He knew of no place needing strengthening more than the Fifth District. A convention in Hilo would probably be a paper convention. A convention would not do Hilo any good, but if a real lively Democratic convention were held in Honolulu it might do a whole lot of harm locally.

R. N. Boyd again spoke for Hilo. There was a faction around Hilo which needed to be harmonized and the convention would do the trick. The convention would be like a circus, and would attract people from all over the island.

"My friend Gilman here," said Col. Parker, "told me, when I was running for Delegate to Congress, that Hawaii was all right. He said, 'You stop here, Sam,' and I have stopped here ever since. I didn't get to Congress, because Hawaii went back on us. Therefore I say go to Hilo."

HOW MEMBERS VOTED.

The following is the vote taken by the members present and by proxy: Hilo—McStocker, Walker, Williams, Maguire, Parker, Hayseiden, Watkins, Crabbe, Hoogs, King, Fisher, Willard, Henry, 13.

Honolulu—H. H. Renton, H. F. Baldwin, J. W. Jones, G. F. Renton, Fabis, Yida, W. W. Goulding, Rice, 8.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

Chairman Crabbe then called attention to the ratification meeting.



## INJUNCTION HOLDS GOOD

**Contract for Brewer's  
Wharf Was Not  
Lawful.**

By unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Hatch, the decree of Judge Robinson is affirmed in which he granted a permanent injunction, on the complaint of John Lucas, against The American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Limited; C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper appeared for plaintiff; M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, for Holloway and Fisher, and Castle & Withington for the Construction Co. Following are the findings of the court in the syllabus, together with portions of its reasoning in the body of the decision:

"Allegations in an answer setting up that the bill was brought to gratify private vengeance and not in the public interest, and that plaintiff had threatened the institution of this suit unless certain officers of defendant corporation should use their influence to cause the dismissal of another suit pending against the plaintiff, no unfair advantage having been shown to have been gained in consequence of the same, held properly stricken out on exceptions to answer."

"The motives of a taxpayer in bringing such a suit held not to be the subject of inquiry."

"A taxpayer may maintain a bill for an injunction against a public officer to restrain him from carrying out an illegal contract."

"A delay of two months after the award of a contract before bringing suit held not laches." On this point the opinion says:

"The defense of laches was not set up in the answers and does not appear to have been urged before the trial judge. A very strong showing should be made in order to have the defense prevail in the appellate court for the first time."

### ON THE MERITS.

"A contract for the construction of a wharf and other work, based on specifications which reserved to the Superintendent of Public Works the right to use in the new work any piles from the old work considered suitable, held to constitute such an element of uncertainty as to render intelligent bidding and competition impossible, and the contract itself void."

In this connection the following are portions of the court's observations:

"This brings us to a consideration of the merits. The first contention advanced by the plaintiff is that the original plans and specifications were too indefinite to be the basis for competitive bids. The uncertainty claimed arose from the right reserved by the department to use in the new structure any of the piles removed from the old structure. This right being reserved in the specifications was binding upon all intending bidders, and they were obliged to take it into consideration and make provision against its exercise. It is impossible, however, to see how any intending bidder could intelligently provide against the exercise of the right reserved. Instead of framing a bid for a definite quantity of material and definite work, the bidder was faced by conditions purely speculative. The department did not undertake to say for what percentage of the new work old piles could be used. It did not commit itself to furnish, or permit the use of, any old piles. Yet the menace was always present that the most careful estimate of a bidder might be upset by directions to take and use old piles. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Howland, testified that at the time the original plans and specifications were filed it was not known how many of the old piles, if any, would be available for use in the new structure, and that it was not positively ascertained that none were available until after they were pulled up and placed on the bulkhead, which was after the contract had been awarded. Bidders were thus left entirely in the dark as to what the conditions actually would be when the work was undertaken. The element of uncertainty was so great as to render definite and exact bidding impossible. This tended to prevent competition and to defeat the law requiring the call for tenders. It moreover opened the door for favoritism and fraud by making it possible for the Superintendent of Public Works to give definite assurances to a favored bidder as to the number of old piles which would be permitted to be used in the work, thus enabling him to underbid others who might consider it unsafe to bid on any other basis than that of new piles for the entire work, there being no certainty under the specifications that any old ones could be used. Many obvious abuses might follow such a course of conducting calls for bids, if it once became established as a precedent. It would be likely to defeat entirely the object of the law requiring the letting of public contracts only after a call for tenders. The facts in the present case do not warrant the slightest imputation against the Superintendent of Public Works. He acted in perfect good faith. The uncertainty in the specifications arose from a desire to save to the Territory the value of the old piles, if they had any, and to reduce the cost of the work in kind. In fact the disadvantage resulting from the uncertainty in the specifications occurred to him. This was the occasion for the letter to intending bidders, requesting them to figure on new piles and to state an allowance per pile for those furnished by the government. By this statement was made known. Prospective bidders remained in the dark as to whether the right reserved to require the use of old piles would be exercised, and there was the additional uncertainty as to whether the letter was a legal modification of the call for tenders. There was no uniformity of action on the part of bidders, and none was to be expected under the conditions as they then stood. Some bidders ignored the letter, as they had the right to, treating it as no part of the legal call for tenders. Others complied with the request. This shows there was no real competition."

"In California Improvement Co. vs. Reynolds, 55 Pac. R. 892, it was held that a contract for street paving at a certain price per square foot which reserved to the street superintendent the power to require a greater or less amount of certain material in the work, thereby affecting the profits on the work, is invalid, as discouraging competition in bidding. This case is very similar to the case at bar and illustrates clearly the vice of permitting any factor in the contract to be within the unqualified control of any official under whom the work is to be done."

"Statutory provisions prescribing the mode and time of advertising for bids are mandatory, and must be strictly construed. McClellan vs. Columbus, 54 Ohio St. 439."

"The letters from the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, dated respectively Feb. 2nd, 1904, and Feb. 16, 1904, did not eliminate the uncertainty in the specifications. The specifications could not be legally amended without new advertisement which was not had."

"Holding as we do that the proceedings in regard to the placing of this contract were fatally defective and that a valid contract could not be based upon the faulty specifications for the reasons given, it becomes unnecessary to discuss the other propositions advanced by counsel for the complainant."

### A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

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### THE ANNULLED CONTRACT.

The contract thus nullified was for constructing Brewer's wharf and shed, being awarded to the American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co. at \$38,700 and 25 cents per square foot for bituminous and concrete foundation. After the call for tenders was advertised some of the specifications referred to therein were altered, written notices of the alterations being sent to intending bidders but no change made in the public advertisement. Among the alterations were stipulations regarding the right reserved by the Superintendent of Public Works to use old piles from the former wharf. It was on this particular that the suit for injunction was based.



## MAGNIFICENT NEW CATHEDRAL FOR THE CATHOLIC MISSION



AUGUST DREIER.

**August Dreier Expects to Build One in Memory of His Daughter, the Late Juanita Dreier—Will Cost \$150,000.**

An imposing \$150,000 Catholic cathedral of blue island stone to take the place of the present old cathedral of historical associations is planned for the French Catholic Mission in Honolulu as the gift of Hon. August Dreier, the wealthy German sugar planter of Kauai, as a memorial to his late daughter, Juanita.

The plans are as yet immature, depending largely upon the site on which the cathedral is to be erected, but the sum above mentioned is believed to be the minimum cost for which a modern cathedral can be built.

The Right Rev. Libert, Bishop of Zeugma, who is in charge of the French Mission in Hawaii, is now on the island of Hawaii, and is expected back next Tuesday on the Mauna Loa. On his return the plans that were being discussed with him by Mr. Dreier will be again taken up and some definite settlement as to site and cost may then be reached.

One plan is to have the Cathedral front on Fort street take the place of the present structure and the frame buildings used for social purposes on the mauka side of the wide passageway. It would also extend back to Garden Lane, making the building about fifty feet longer than the old structure.

Another plan is to have the cathedral built on the corner of Fort and Beretania streets extending almost down to the old building and taking in a portion of the premises on which the dormitories and offices of the clergy now stand. This plan may not be followed, however, as the corner section of the mission property is under lease to Fred Harrison. This property was excavated a few years ago, the intention of the lessee being to erect office buildings. The corner is now something of an eye-sore, as the plans of the lessee did not materialize.

Plans had also been drawn up for the repair of the present cathedral building, which are deemed quite necessary, and for extending the rear or altar portion some fifty feet to Garden Lane, thus giving more seating capacity and presenting an opportunity for installing an even more elaborate chancel and altar than the building now possesses.

Mr. Dreier was asked last evening concerning his noble project, and replied:

"I have been consulting with Bishop Libert about a new cathedral, but while we were in the midst of our discussions, he was compelled to go to Hawaii. I am awaiting his return to take them up with him again. It is my desire to erect some memorial to my dear daughter Juanita, who died sometime ago, and it was my idea that if I could assist in the building of a new Catholic cathedral, that this would be a fitting memorial. I have already endowed a Juanita Dreier bed in the Kapiolani Maternity Home."

"An architect had prepared plans for the extension of the old building which would take it back about fifty feet to Garden Lane. Then there would be numerous repairs to the building, and it was estimated that all this would cost about \$50,000. It was thought that if repairs and alterations came to such a figure it would be wise to build an entirely new cathedral. Of course, the priests who have been at the Mission for so many years, do not like to see the old building removed, for it has so many associations dear to them. It was planned and superintended by one of the priesthood."

"Then the idea of erecting a grand cathedral was proposed, and it is in this that I am interested. It is desired to build it of island stone, with two towers. The cost may be \$150,000."

"We have gone so far into the matter that we have written to a firm east which manufactures chimes for I would like to put in chimes calling for eleven or twelve bells."

"The question of the site is bothering as a good deal now. If the corner site is not available and if all plans mature it will be built partly on ground now covered by the old building. We have inquired about various other sites in the city, elsewhere than in the vicinity of the Mission, but find prices too stiff."

## CUMMINGS CHILDREN

**Accounts on File—The  
Bishop Museum  
Trust.**

F. Wundenberg, guardian of the five minor children of the late William H. and Clarissa E. Cummings, petitions for examination and approval of his accounts. In 1902, by order of Judge Humphreys, Cecil Brown, administrator of the estate of William H. Cummings, paid over to him \$2500, being principal of the estate. Though no order was issued, the minutes of court show, according to petitioner, that the judge authorized him to expend all sums then and thereafter necessary for the support of the minors. At the time petitioner received the money Ernest, Jonah, Edward and Parker Cummings were at the Kamehameha school, where their father had placed them, and were then in destitute circumstances and under threat of expulsion unless the arrears of fees were paid and a guarantee for the payment of fees to come given. From the date of receiving the fund of principal there has not been sufficient or any income to pay for the support and education of said minor children, so that under the authorization already mentioned petitioner says he has paid out for those purposes the whole or greater part of the \$2500.

Petitioner further informs the court that Esther Cummings has arrived at legal age and that large sums of money have been advanced to her, toward her education, which have not been charged against her by him because not incurred or authorized by him. Now a demand is made on him to pay the person who made the advances. Therefore, besides asking approval of his accounts, he prays that the court make such other orders in the matter as to it may seem proper.

"Cummings estate in account with F. Wundenberg, trustee, vs. Markham," shows a balance due F. Wundenberg of \$443.75.

The principal account of the Cummings minors gives a balance of \$56.44 due the minors. An inventory appended shows \$1506.44, including the foregoing balance, apportioned in equal shares to the four minor boys.

The income account of the minors balances at \$147.67 on either side, that amount less commissions being equally divided between the five minors.

The separate accounts of the minors yield the following results: Esther Cummings, balance due her, \$421.53; Ernest Cummings, balance due him, \$3.71; Jonah Cummings, balance due him, \$30.11; Edward Cummings, balance due him, \$56.52; Parker Cummings, balance due guardian, \$36.14. In the payments made on account of the minors was \$2.68 in each case as one-ninth of the expenses in the suit of Cummings Estate vs. Markham above reported. These accounts include the \$2500 already mentioned out of which the guardian was authorized to make payments for the four boys. This fact accounts for the comparatively large balance due their sister against which, as the guardian reports, there is a claim for advances by another person.

### BISHOP MUSEUM TRUST.

Judge De Bolt approved the report of P. D. Kellett, Jr., master, on the annual account of J. O. Carter, W. F. Allen, W. O. Smith, Sanford B. Dole, S. M. Damon, A. W. Carter and Henry Holmes, trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Trust. The master had found the account for the year ending October 12, 1903, to be correct in all respects and therefore recommended the court to allow and approve the account and also to pass upon the investments.

The receipts were \$84,957.92 and the payments \$82,389.31. There were 344 vouchers for the master to examine. An abstract of the contents of the report of the trustees was published at the time it was rendered, last year, showing the great improvements made during the year covered in the Bishop Museum, the magnificent memorial erected by Hon. Charles R. Bishop in Honolulu in honor of his late wife, Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, founder of Kamehameha Schools for boys and girls of Hawaiian blood.

### PETITION FOR LICENSE.

Judge De Bolt has appointed C. W. Ashford, T. McCants Stewart and J. P. Ball a committee to examine William Hall on his petition for license to practice law in the district courts and before circuit judges at chambers. He is a graduate of Oahu College of the class of 1902, who studied law the past two years at Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. He is 21 years of age, was born on the island of Maui and is certified to be of good moral character by Judge Lindsay and Attorney Peterson.

### INJUNCTION APPEAL.

Attorney General Andrews has appealed to the Supreme Court from the decree of Judge Gear refusing an injunction against the Pacific Hardware and Steel Co.

## WRIGHT'S SURETIES

**Held by Supreme Court  
Liable for His  
Shortage.**

Judgment is affirmed by the Supreme Court against the sureties on the bond of W. A. Wright, the defaulting deputy tax assessor for Waimea, Kauai. The case came up on a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, Kauai, entitled: "Charles Gay, J. K. Kapuni, G. Blackstad and W. A. Wright, plaintiffs in error, vs. J. K. Farley, tax assessor and collector, fourth division, defendant in error." Smith & Lewis for plaintiffs in error; M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, for defendant in error.

Chief Justice Frear is author of the court's unanimous opinion. The opening statement of the case is as follows: "E. E. Conant, tax assessor and collector of the fourth taxation division, an officer appointed by the treasurer of the Territory and under bond to him, appointed one of the plaintiffs in error, W. A. Wright, deputy assessor and collector for the district of Waimea in said division and, in pursuance of statutory requirement, exacted from him a bond for the faithful performance of his duties. This was a joint and several bond, dated January 2, 1902, in the sum of \$5,000, payable to Conant and his successors in office by the said Wright as principal and the other plaintiffs in error as sureties, and was approved by Conant as to amount and sufficiency of sureties. The names of all the sureties were in the body of the bond before it was signed by any of them, and the other two sureties signed after Blackstad. In March following, after some correspondence between Blackstad, Conant and the treasurer, growing out of a request by Blackstad to be released from the bond, Conant wrote to him that he was 'relieved from all further responsibility' and also indorsed on the bond, in the space below the names of the witnesses but above the certificate of approval of the bond, these words: 'O. Blackstad has been given permission to withdraw from this bond. E. E. Conant.' In July following, it was ascertained that Wright was short in his accounts \$2,848.40. He turned over to the treasurer I. O. U.'s of various persons for more than the full amount, on which \$648.80 was afterwards collected, and finally this action was brought by the defendant in error, Conant's successor in office, for the balance, \$2,204.60, against the principal and all the sureties on the bond, and, after trial by the court, jury waived, judgment was recovered for that amount and costs. Many exceptions were taken and embodied in a bill of exceptions, and now this writ of error is brought to reverse that judgment. Only a few of the twenty-seven assignments of error are relied on."

### A CONTROLLING VIEW.

In the following passage the court decides against the main contention of the plaintiffs in error.

"The main contention is that the surety Blackstad was released, and that his release operated in law as a release of the other sureties. It will be unnecessary to say what the effect of a release of one surety would be upon the liability of the others under the circumstances of this case, or what the effect would be as to delinquencies by the deputy assessor prior to the release, or whether in this case the delinquencies all occurred after the supposed release, because in our opinion the attempted release was ineffectual for want of authority in the assessor to grant a release."

### GIST OF DECISION.

The following extracts from the syllabus give the gist of the decision on all points considered:

"An assessor holds a bond given to him by his deputy under C. L. Sec. 842, for the benefit of the Territory and not merely for his own protection."

"A statement that one of the sureties had been given permission to withdraw from the bond, signed by the assessor and written in the margin of the bond below the names of the witnesses and above the certificate of approval of the bond, is an independent collateral agreement, and not an alteration or spoliation of the bond."

"An assessor can not by an independent collateral agreement release a surety on such a bond so as to defeat an action upon it against the sureties for the benefit of the Territory."

"The admission against the sureties of admissions made by the principal after the expiration of his term is harmless error, when there is ample other uncontradicted evidence of the fact and amount of the shortage, including admissions made before the expiration of the term."

"The treasurer's acceptance, from the delinquent deputy assessor, of I. O. U.'s of other persons to the amount or in excess of the amount of the shortage does not operate as payment or satisfaction so as to release the sureties from liability, if the I. O. U.'s were accepted for collection or for what they were worth, even if the treasurer had authority to accept them in full satisfaction at all."

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# SUITS FOR FORECLOSURE

Wyllie Davis Appeals.  
The Wilcox Sale.  
Court Notes.

A petition for foreclosure of mortgage has been entered by the trustees of the estate of the late S. C. Allen against Akana. The property is a piece of land at Makakela, Honolulu, containing 4000 square feet, and the mortgage was given to secure the payment of a note for \$1200 dated April 26, 1898, with interest of nine per cent per annum. O. Young was the maker of the note and on Oct. 16, 1900, he conveyed all his interest in the land to Akana.

The S. C. Allen estate trustees have brought a petition for foreclosure of mortgage against Ching Fat and Lum Tong San. The property is a leasehold adjoining Mrs. Lemon's premises at Waikiki, fronting seventy-five feet on the main road and having a depth of 125 feet. The lease has four years to run from Oct. 18 next at an annual rental of \$300, and was mortgaged to secure the payment of a note for \$800, with interest at twelve per cent. per annum, given by defendants to W. C. J. Ottman.

R. W. Davis has brought a writ of error to have the Supreme Court review a judgment in the Honolulu District Court, which was rendered against him and in favor of Mrs. J. A. King for \$227.42. The suit was on a note for \$150 given by Davis to Mrs. King on Nov. 8, 1898, payable at the rate of \$10 monthly in advance until the whole was paid. According to the evidence nothing was ever paid on the note. An execution on judgment was returned unsatisfied.

William O. Smith, executor, has filed a return and account of sales of real estate, with a petition for confirmation, in the matter of the estate of W. Luther Wilcox, deceased. The total amount realized from the sales was \$39,752, and the total of expenditures as certified by James F. Morgan, auctioneer, \$530.29, making the net proceeds \$39,221.80.

Frederick W. Maage has entered a supplemental petition in the divorce suit against Mary Maage, in which he accuses her of various acts of criminality between May 15 and June 15 of this year.

David Watson has been given ten days from yesterday to perfect his bill of exceptions from the decree of Judge Robinson disbaring him from the practice of law in the lower courts.

H. A. Heen by his attorney, C. F. Peterson, enters a general denial to the complaint in assumpsit of Bishop & Co.

## SEABURY IN BLISSFUL IGNORANCE

TOKIO, July 29.—The steamship Korea arrived at Yokohama at 7 o'clock this morning. She saw no Russian war ships and was not aware of danger. She saw the steamship Doric, which was prepared to give warning of danger, but did not speak her. She did not speak the steamship Lyra, which left Yokohama last Tuesday for Seattle.

The Korea did not go to Midway island, because she was late and was trying to make up lost time. The weather was thick yesterday, and this possibly accounts for her escape. Captain Seabury was astonished when the boarding launches informed him yesterday of the risk he had been running.

## JAPAN'S FREIGHT TIED UP

Concerning the freight on hand at San Francisco intended for shipment to Japan, the Call of July 31, says:

Action taken yesterday by the Harriman steamship lines is fraught with serious import for Japan and may have material influence on the island kingdom's ability to cope with her powerful enemy in the Far East. To avoid even the appearance of filibustering and to keep the corporate skirts clear of the contamination of anything that by either Japan or Russia could be classed as contraband, freight destined to any port controlled by either of the warring powers will not be carried hereafter by the steamships of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental or the Portland and Asiatic lines.

Notice was served yesterday afternoon upon local representatives of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads and upon local shippers to the effect that the steamships controlled by the Harriman interests would receive no freight for any port in Japan, Manchuria, Korea or Siberia, or for Newchwang. This refusal applies to the steamship China, now receiving freight at the Pacific Mail wharf and scheduled to sail on August 6 for the Far East.

### TONS OF FREIGHT PILING UP.

This decision probably will save steamships leaving from now on from any serious interference at the hands of the hostile navies, but it leaves railroads and shippers with a pretty problem on their hands. There are many tons of freight for Japan here now and on the way across the continent. Delivery of much of this has been guaranteed and upon delivery of some of it Japan is placing implicit dependence. One four-hundred-ton lot of Japanese destined freight includes the material

for two submarine boats, as well as chemicals to be used in the manufacture of high explosives.

The presence in port of the Japanese liner America Maru is regarded as providential, but her ability to relieve the situation is limited by her carrying capacity, and she already has 1400 tons of freight in her hold. She was scheduled to sail to-morrow, but will be held until she has taken all the freight for Japan she can carry.

### NATURE OF THE MARU'S CARGO.

The Maru's cargo as far as now loaded, consists of half-crushed salt, for use in the manufacture of explosives, and soda ash, to be used in tanning the green hides shipped on the Gaelic, Korea and Mongolia. When tanned in Japan this leather will be made into shoes and saddles for the Japanese soldiers.

The Korea's narrow escape sent a nervous chill throughout the Harriman system, and the heads of that organization will rest easier when the Gaelic and Mongolia get rid of all cargo with a contraband taint. And both vessels have enough of it on board to make them objects of keen interest to the ships of the Czar.

The Gaelic, which arrived at Midway on July 26 and remained there under orders from this city, was ordered yesterday to proceed to Yokohama, the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company believing that all present danger of capture has passed.

## DESTITUTE FAMILY ON THE TRANSPORT

Among the passengers on the transport Sheridan was a family of unfortunates, consisting of Mrs. F. E. Kearney, whose husband died last month in the Philippines, her son and his wife and baby. The family came from the island of Negros where they were formerly in business, but through the death of the elder Kearney the family lost everything. Through the aid of Governor Wright of the Philippines the Kearneys were given transportation to the States and a purse of gold.

Their misfortune came through no fault of their own and the case is one that enlisted sympathy in Manila. While in that city they were cared for by the Harbor Police. General Wade had transportation issued to them. A Manila paper says:

"About two years ago Mr. F. E. Kearney, a man about 65 years of age, came to these islands with his wife, a son 24 years of age and his wife. They had limited means at the time and went into the business of cutting out lumber for the Iloilo market.

"Last fall the floods swept away all his accumulated stock and left him penniless. His son, whose eyes were affected, became totally blind in one eye and the other is now almost gone, leaving him entirely helpless. At the beginning of last month the old gentleman died suddenly from heart disease leaving his family without provisions stranded in Southern Negros and without friends to assist them in the archipelago. The old lady is getting feeble, being over 60 years of age, and the frail young wife of her helpless son has an infant two months old, thus making a combination which appeals to everybody for charity."

## IS TOGO USING CHILI'S WARSHIPS

LONDON, July 6.—Admiral Withooff reports that Admiral Togo is using the battleship Capitan Prat and the armored cruiser Chacabuco, which have been purchased from the Chilean government.

Although it was understood that the Japanese were negotiating for the purchase of these two fine vessels, this is the first authoritative news of their acquisition. The Capitan Prat is a fourth-class battleship of 6966 tons. She was built in 1890, her speed is 18.3 knots, her engines develop 12,000 h.p., and her heaviest guns are six 9.5-in. The Chacabuco is a remarkably fast cruiser, her nominal speed being 24 knots. She was built in 1898, and her displacement is 4300 tons.



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# QUIET IN MOST OF REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

Oahu G. O. P.'s Elect Delegates to Territorial Convention and District Committees—Live-ly Time In 10th Precinct of the Fifth.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The Republican primary elections held yesterday afternoon were fairly quiet and orderly with a good turnout of voters. The returns began to come in early from city as well as island precincts showing that contests had taken place in but few voting places. In the Fifth District there was a tussle of factions in the Tenth Precinct and nothing of incident took place in the "Fighting Seventh." Throughout the Fifth District the convention delegates are known to be Kuhio supporters, while the same position is taken by Fourth District precincts.

### FIRST PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

The election in the First precinct, Fourth district (Pawaa) was held with a goodly number of voters out. There was something of a contest expected, which, however, failed to materialize, the election going smoothly. The balloting resulted as follows:

For Territorial Convention—T. P. Cummins, 126; W. W. Harris, 123; D. P. R. Isenberg, 120; W. H. Charlock, 101; S. M. Kauai, 100; J. W. Iona, 82.

For District Committee—S. F. Chillingworth, 126; Isaac Harbottle, 124; S. K. Kamalopili, 120; W. C. Roe, 133; E. Towse, 127; Frank Andrade, 122; S. M. Kanakani, 118; Chas. Lewis, 119; Geo.

S. Macy, 120; W. W. Chamberlain, 117; Geo. P. Thielan, 95; Robert Pahau, 73; Kalani, 52.

### SECOND PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

The result of the election in the Second precinct, Fourth district (Makiki), was as follows:

For Territorial Convention—J. A. Hughes, 104; J. W. Jones, 105; W. T. Rawlins, 128; H. E. Murray, 113; Frank J. Kruger, 117; J. A. Gilman, 74.

For District Committee—Q. H. Berrey, 81; Willard E. Brown, 97; Chas. Crane, 124; C. H. Cooke, 117; Capt. Dabel, 111; C. M. V. Forster, 117; M. A. Gonsalves, 96; Hiram Kolomoku, 119; Joseph S. Richard, 104; Gus Schuman, 114; Geo. C. Sea, 97.

### THIRD PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

The result of the election in the Third precinct, Fourth district (Pauoa), was as follows:

For Territorial Convention—J. Mann, 156; R. N. Boyd, 152; E. Faxon Bishop, 151; James W. Lloyd, 146.

For District Committee—E. Faxon Bishop, 151; Antonio Manuel, Geo. K. Lowe, John C. Oliveira, Frank H. Foster, Lima Kahaunale, A. K. Kaeo.

### SIXTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

In the Sixth precinct of the Fourth

## MOTHER CASTLE HAS HAD STROKE OF PARALYSIS



MOTHER CASTLE, WHO IS VERY ILL.

Mother Castle, one of the last of the Missionary mothers, is lying seriously ill at her home in Manoa Valley, having suffered a slight stroke of paralysis last Saturday. Her extreme age and feebleness are elements which weigh against her in the struggle for life. While the stroke sustained would not be one to produce fatal results in one far younger than she, in Mother Castle's case it is a serious matter.

Mr. George Castle, one of her sons, said that on Saturday last Mother Castle had stomach trouble, and her illness later developed into paralysis. She has been unable since then to speak, although she makes a great effort to do so. The paralysis is such that she is barely able now to raise her arms.

Mother Castle is the widow of the late S. N. Castle, she arrived here on March 17, 1843. She was born in Plainfield, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1819, and was married Oct. 13, 1842.

## SATISFACTION ALLOYED OVER KUHIO'S WALKOVER

It is generally conceded in political talk that Delegate Kuhio will be renominated for Congress by the Republicans. Another seeming certainty is that C. P. Iaukea will receive the Democratic nomination for Delegate. The Home Rule die has already been cast for C. Notley.

With regard to the Republican nomination and its apparent cinching through a snatch vote at primary nominating meetings, there is a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction. As one of the ablest veterans among Republican party workers said yesterday:

"The Hawaiians have had two turns at holding the seat in Congress. They might now gracefully concede that a white man should have a turn at the representation of the Territory in Washington. Do they wish to hog the whole thing?"

Notwithstanding the lead that Kuhio holds in the situation, there are influential Republicans who believe and hope that Secretary Atkinson would decline the nomination for Delegate.

It is competent for the opposition to Kuhio slates at the primaries today to send an uninstructed clement into the Territorial Convention, which might be strong enough at the least to compel some deliberation over the important question of the Territory's representation in Congress.

district the following delegates were elected by a substantial vote:

For Territorial Convention—Lorrin Andrews, Chas. A. Yarrick, and Wm. S. Fleming.

For District Convention—E. G. Carrera, J. J. Hughes, Wm. S. Fleming, W. J. Stansbery, C. K. Quinn, and L. Andrews.

### SEVENTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

Waimanalo. (No returns).

### EIGHTH PRECINCT—FOURTH DISTRICT.

The election in the Eighth precinct, Fourth district, took place in the club rooms, Alapai street above the Pumping Station, and resulted as follows:

For Territorial Convention—W. F. Heilbron, 95; Chas. L. Beal, 94; T. J. King, 94; J. Lucas, 93; Geo. E. Smithies, 93; J. C. Quinn, 90; Carlos A. Long, 89; H. C. Pfleger, 89.

For District Committee—Geo. W. Smith, 96; F. E. Thompson, 93; W. J. Karrant, 81; John A. Johnson, 94; Chas. Crozier, 101; C. W. Zeigler, 97; W. H. Thornton, 92; C. G. Ballentyne, 98; F. L. Waldron, 96; J. M. Kealoha, 82; E. J. Lord, 92; F. E. Richardson, 81; Kawai George, 78; T. H. Petrie, 92; E. O. White, 83; J. M. Kea, 71.

### FIRST PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The primary election at Kaneohe, First precinct of the Fifth district, was quietly held yesterday afternoon and an uninstructed delegation elected. The results are as follows:

For Territorial Convention—Henry Cobb Adams, D. O. Konaaihele.

For District Committee—Frank Pahia, John Brown, Moko Konaaihele.

### THIRD PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The election in the Third precinct, Fifth district (Wailua), resulted as follows:

For Territorial Convention—A. S. Mahaulu, 59; W. W. Goodale, 53.

For District Committee—Andrew Cox, 68; Oscar Cox, 61; Edward Hore, 58.

### SEVENTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

Never in the political history of the

"Fighting Seventh" precinct has an election been so quiet as at the primary elections yesterday. It was quiet, the quiet that is met with in a graveyard. William Henry, Ike Sherwood and others around the ballot box, looked forlorn. There was no smoke of battle, no clashing, no efforts to overturn the ballot box. In fact the Seventh precinct has lost its right to be called the "Fighting Seventh." The balloting resulted as follows:

For Territorial Convention—Solomon Mahelona, 121; T. McCants Stewart, 121; Eli J. Crawford, 121; George Lucas, 121; J. A. Aheong, I. H. Sherwood, 121.

For District Committee—H. C. Vida, 121; William Henry, 121; K. R. G. Wallace, 120; Isaac L. Cockett, 121; George Barker, 120; B. P. Zablan, 121; Henry Cockett, 121; L. Kamealoha, 121; J. Kahalekaula, 121; Henry Huka, 121; Joseph Fern, 120; M. K. Kanaui, 121.

### EIGHTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The election in the Eighth precinct, Fifth district, was held on King street near Liliha. The result was as follows:

For Territorial Convention—John C. Lane, 82; Sam'l C. Dwight, 82; George I. Desha, 80; N. Fernandez, 78.

For District Committee—Charles N. Dwight, 78; Jas. L. Aholo, 81; J. Kapono, 80; H. Kahale, 77; D. Kama, 78; Sol. Kalelopu, 80; Pulehu, 77.

All are for Kuhio.

### NINTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The election in the Ninth precinct, Fifth district, was held in the old Hoffman premises on Wyllie street, near Liliha street. The election was quiet throughout. The delegation is uninstructed. The balloting resulted as follows:

For Territorial Convention—D. Hoapili, 74; A. F. Judd, 74; J. Kalakela, 75; W. Paikuli, 75; F. T. P. Waterhouse, 74.

For District Committee—E. R. Adams, 75; E. Henriques, 74; L. K. Kanae, 74; S. L. Kekumano, 74; C. A. Mackintosh, 74; H. Meek, 74; A. St. C. Pihanaia, 74; James Shaw, 74; S. G. Wilder, 74.

### TENTH PRECINCT—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The election in the Tenth precinct, Fifth district, had the distinction of being one of the liveliest on the island. From the moment the ballot box was deposited on the table until the last vote had been counted, there was something doing. Charles Clark, who was elected to the territorial convention, held the boards most of the day as an aggressive politician, using abusive language at times and occasionally breaking through the rail forbidden to other than ballot officials. Police officers were on guard during the afternoon, and frequently had to expel by force, over-zealous voters. Clark was engineering his own faction and not infrequently addressed epithets to officials and to the clerk at the roll book, who happened to be an opposing candidate. Clark made himself objectionable the entire afternoon. The result of the voting was as follows:

For Territorial Convention—Charles C. Clark, 61; W. H. Crawford, 51.

For District Committee—Charles J. Broad, 51; Wm. K. Isaac, 62; J. L. Kaulukou, 48; Wm. Kwai Fong, 49.

### Bright Native Collegian.

W. K. Makakoa, a native of full blood, writes to A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Education, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., saying that at the recent examinations in Eastman College he attained an average of 91 per cent. This achievement has astonished the people there who ask Mr. Makakoa where he learned to speak English. He explains surprise at their profound ignorance of Hawaii and its institutions. Mr. Makakoa taught school at Hilo, and has since, Hawaii, and

# HARD WORK WITH MOROS

America's One Severe Task in Governing Philippines.

Life among the Moros in the wilds of darkest Mindanao is strenuous enough for the most exacting. The tales brought back by army officers who have been stationed in the jungles of Uncle Sam's equatorial possessions beat the fairy stories of Captain Kidd and other classic worthies all hollow. Several officers passed through the city on the transport Sheridan the other day and from them something of the conditions in the islands was learned.

They all agree that the Philippines are thoroughly under control with the exception of the Moro country. The people seem to be satisfied with the government and there is absolutely no trouble in the greater part of the islands. Not so with the Moros. They are a wild people—in fact they are said to be the fiercest and wildest savages in the world. While all the Filipinos were originally savage this tribe, living high up in the mountain fastnesses of central Mindanao, seems to have retained that hardihood and vigor which is characteristic of mountain peoples. As the Swiss have kept their independence in the midst of jealous powers and as the Tibetans are holding their mountain strongholds today, so the Moros not only retained their independence but brought all the other island tribes to submission. Used to supremacy they are making a fierce fight against the American government.

It is not against this government especially that the revolt is directed, but it is their protest against any sort of domination. The savages are all Mohammedans and fatalists, so they do not fear death. The officers state that they are very hard to beat in a battle because they keep on fighting after they ought to be dead or in flight. One officer tells of an occasion when an officer was sent out to arrest a Moro who had cut down a sergeant with a bolo. He found his man and the fellow rushed at him. The officer fired his revolver into the savage's body at close range three times, but the man kept coming on and did not succumb until he had inflicted dangerous wounds on the officer. All this with fifteen or twenty soldiers surrounding the savage and endeavoring to overpower him.

The weapons of the Moros are very primitive. The favorite arm is a long knife. Many of them have guns of every pattern and date from 1700 to the present day. The Moro, however, is not a good marksman and his best work is done with the knife. The country is very wild and difficult for military operations. Roads have been chopped through the tangled jungles and treacherous swamps. On account of the elevation the country is very healthy, the capital of Lanao province being at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea.

According to several men on the transport who have been in the thick of the work in this section of the Philippines, it will require years of careful handling to bring the savages to anything like civilization. They are now under a combination of military and civil government, all officials being Americans. Most of the people, being Moslems, rebel at the idea of Christian rule, but the priests are wise enough to see the advantage of submission and have in many cases proved of great assistance to the American officers.

## DEMOCRATS ELECT THEIR DELEGATES

At the city primaries of the Democratic party the following delegates to the Territorial Convention were elected:

Fourth of Fourth—W. F. Erving, E. M. Watson, John D. Holt, Henry S. Swinton, L. K. Medeiros, Nat Hefferman, Thos. Kennedy, P. O. Sullivan, L. D. Timmons, Abel Nasciemento, M. R. Medeiros, W. F. O'Halloran, John Hackett, Chas. McGonagle.

Sixth of Fourth—E. H. F. Wolter, Thos. Calahan, J. I. McGuire, J. S. Spitzer, J. Coffee, W. B. Moss, F. W. Weed.

Sixth of Fifth—H. T. Moore, Chas. O'Sullivan, John Puleloa.

Seventh of Fifth—Frank R. Harvey, Sam K. Kelikula, Wm. Holt, J. T. Struck, John Thompson, Edward Hama, Mr. Gus, Levi Ahu, Solomon Kealoha, Wm. Kaai, Wm. Rice, Abraham Fernandez, Dr. Noblitt, Wm. Kenilworth, Joe August and D. Kekino.

Eighth of Fifth—F. J. Testa, D. Damien, Jesse Uluhi, H. J. Mossman, John Emmeluth, J. K. Prendergast, D. K. Wau, J. Kipapa and two others.

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TUESDAY : : : : AUGUST 9

## THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The finest building on Fort street, after the Hackfeld structure, will doubtless be the new Roman Catholic cathedral which August Dreier expects to erect as a memorial to his daughter, the late Junonia Dreier. Public interest in it as an improvement to property will extend to people of all religious views or of none at all; for nothing could do more for the neighborhood of Beretania and Fort than the expenditure of \$150,000 to \$200,000 on a cathedral or, for that matter, on any fine public building.

Such an edifice would employ many men for a long time in its construction, which is not the least of the obligations under which Mr. Dreier will put his fellow-citizens and his church. Fortunate will this city be if, at the same time, the needed improvements on the Episcopal cathedral and the building of a Federal postoffice can be carried out. This city needs the impetus to the mechanical trades which so large a building program would imply.

## WORK NEEDED FOR THE FORTS.

While this paper has ventured the opinion that no local pressure is called for to induce the army and navy to carry out their plans for the defense of Honolulu—that being a purely national matter—it concurs in the general view that persuasion will be needed to get the work of fortification begun here first.

The defense of the outlying commercial points of the United States—the "insular defense system" as it is called—embodies plans local to the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Panama, Porto Rico and Hawaii. There will be a strong pull to get the earlier appropriations for the Philippines and, in view of the canal and the Monroe doctrine to begin immediate work on a fortified base in Porto Rico. These two projects might easily use up the bulk of the appropriations for five years to come, leaving Hawaii and the other places wait.

To head off any such program Hawaii needs a strong and influential Delegate or, failing that, a lobby of good workers while the military bill is in committee. This Territory, in such a matter, ought to get help from California, seeing how much a secure base for an American fleet here would mean to the defense of the coast in times of war. By rallying all the influence possible, a large appropriation to begin work on the forts and naval station might be had from the next Congress. Once begun, such expenditure would not be likely to cease until the object of it all had been reached.

It is a matter of regret that Kuhio proposes, if re-elected to Congress, to neglect this vital matter and concentrate on one or two small things. But that is not the way to help Hawaii, nor the way Fremont got its navy yard and San Diego its fort, projects which local influence put through in the face of bitter opposition.

If it is true that the Democrats have committed themselves to Laueka they have chosen a man who could do no more at Washington for Hawaii than Kuhio. At his best Laueka is a poseur, while what is needed in Congress is a hard-headed, industrious attorney, who can meet the white men with whom he has to do business on equal terms and who knows and sympathizes with American political conditions. It would be vastly better for the natives who want work on Government buildings and forts to send a man to Congress who can get such improvements started here than one of their own race who does not know the ways of legislation and must learn, if at all, under difficulties.

Judge Parker has chosen to resign his judicial position, though he was entitled to keep it if he wished to, just as General Hancock, the Democratic nominee for President in 1880, retained his commission in the Army. Good taste, however, reminded him that judicial and partisan duties could not be mingled with advantage to either. Judge Parker is now free to give his whole time to the prosecution of the canvass. He is an expert politician, who, as chairman of the Democratic State Committee won two gubernatorial campaigns for David B. Hill.

The estimate of 100,000 Japanese before Fort Arthur and 200,000 before Kurepikin, is not much out of the way. In the war of ten years ago the Japanese sent 150,000 men to the continent and 20,000 to Formosa, the task in hand being a small one compared with this one. Since February troops have been constantly leaving Japan and it is not unlikely that as many as 250,000 will eventually find their way to the field. And there are plenty more on hand if needed.

Kurepikin, as will be recalled, started out to "dictate terms of peace in Tokyo." His modesty on that subject grows after every battle.

Since the discovery that mosquitoes propagate dengue fever has been announced, in there anybody in Honolulu who will hold back from the mosquito extermination campaign?

## BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

If the Japanese have, as reported, taken positions located less than a mile and three-fifths from the main defenses of Port Arthur, they have gained a strong vantage ground for siege guns. These main defenses are immediately around the port on high hills, Takushan, the principal fortress, being three and a half miles from the inner harbor and some of the others as much as eight miles. If we place the Japanese positions ten miles from the port, which would seem to be about right, the city could be made untenable by Oyam's heavy artillery providing the besiegers were not themselves dislodged by sorties or by the return fire of the Russian forts. Modern siege artillery has a great range, a gun recently tested at Sandy Hook sending a shell twenty-one miles. Mortars do not carry so far, but they could be used with tremendous effect on the forts nearest to the Japanese lines and perhaps upon those close to the city.

Having been the masters of Port Arthur for about eight months the Japanese know precisely where to plant their missiles. The direction and distance to the docks and anchorage from where the besiegers are now, was marked down years ago with a view to the emergency which has now come. There is no need of random firing. Furthermore the effect of shots may be observed from war balloons and reported down the telephone. All this accounts for the belief of the Japanese that they can drive the Russian fleet out of port and compel it to do battle with Togo.

It may be fairly assumed that the Japanese will give Port Arthur a heavy bombardment and then will assault the forts with an enormous force, line following line as was the case at Nanshan Hill. The Japanese are given to grand assaults, having captured Port Arthur that way ten years ago. That they do not spare themselves at such times is shown by the story of Nanshan Hill, a place as strongly fortified as the majority of the elevations on the inner lines of the Russian defensive system.

## INCUBATED INCREASE.

The doctrine of the survival of the fittest, with its correlative of letting the unfit die with unrestricted facility, is getting hard knocks from the infant incubator industry. From New York under date of August 1 this item comes: "Graduates of the infant incubator have held a reunion at the Infant Incubator Institute at Coney Island. There were about forty present, ranging in age from three months, the usual period allowed them in the incubator, to three years. In the case of the latter there were three from Brooklyn, triplets whose lives had been saved at the incubator exhibit during the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, and who are now as healthy as any youngsters of their age. In the list of incubator babies now at Coney Island are three sets of twins and one of triplets, also a girl that at birth, sixteen days ago, weighed one pound eight ounces, and measured twelve inches."

With such exhibits the cold philosophy that would treat all infants not of the "bouncing" standard as not worth their nurturing should be silenced. The story was told in print many years ago of a babe that was born in the Eastern States somewhere, whose first breathings seemed but its flickering last ones and whose bulk could have been contained in a quart measure. It was laid aside as being already done with life, but a kind-hearted old granny noticed signs of vitality in the little form and carefully cherished the mite of humanity. It was a boy, who was reared to become the father of the wonderfully intellectual Beecher family. Future Roosevelt and Parkers may be saved to the nation and the world by the incubator.

In the very latest Associated Press dispatches received by mail, word comes of a remarkable article that has appeared in the Novoe Vremya from the pen of the well-known writer, M. Menchikoff, the substance of which is that Russia has been utilized by President Roosevelt for the purpose of his imperial ambitions. Russia, the article says, has been pictured to the American people as a menace to them, thereby emphasizing the necessity of having a belligerent President. M. Menchikoff is the writer who formerly accused Jews in America of responsibility for promoting the present war. His article just now issued, besides its insinuation against President Roosevelt, charges "the gigantic American trusts, anxious to find new fields for exploitation in Asia," with the main responsibility for the war. When Russian publicists take up the discussion of what Russia did to prevent the war, if ever they do make such an attempt, their literary ingenuity will be even more severely taxed than it is in trying to shift the responsibility around among the other Powers.

Our Maui correspondent calls attention to the matter of registration of voters, showing that there is barely time for the boards of registration to issue their notices if the work is to begin on time. That is even if the notices could be got out by Wednesday. As the boards have not yet been gazetted this is impossible now, at least for islands other than Oahu, excepting perhaps at a prodigious expense of wireless telegraphing. There has been a great number of naturalizations since the previous registering of voters, not to mention the citizens who have become qualified, both by term of residence and coming of age, to vote in the meantime. Persons never before registered take longer to pass a board than voters on the old lists. Therefore all the time possible should be saved to the boards of registration this year.

If the Republicans have their ratification meeting after the sailing of the Siberia on the 12th they will lose a chance to hear the best speaker on their program. Colonel Fitch, the silver-tongued orator, leaves that day, on the invitation of the Republican National Committee, to take part in the mainland canvass. An earlier date for the local rally would suit a great many voters who wish to hear Col. Fitch on a subject that draws on his best powers.

## THE CHEERFUL SIDE.

Sugar is steadily rising above four cents having reached a quotation of 4.125. Every fractional point added means tens of thousands of dollars to Hawaiian values. With sugar going up and the prospect what it is that the Government will expend large sums upon fortifications and a naval station here, the people of Honolulu should take heart for the future. As the Advertiser has said before, there are no actual hard times here as the term is understood elsewhere. In San Francisco during the Cleveland depression, the streets swarmed with beggars, five-cent eating houses and free soup-kitchens were established and a relief bureau, opened by one of the newspapers, with branches in various parts of the city, had 17,000 applicants in one day. It became necessary to build unnecessary public works like the Dewey boulevard, to keep idle labor from turning itself into a mob. Those were times which make the existing state of things in Honolulu look like the high tide of prosperity.

Hard times in Southern California, after the boom, fell upon a country with no assets but tourists and not many of them. Little fruit was being raised and the few ships that called with coal and lumber at San Pedro and San Diego went away with rock and sand ballast. The surface view of things affected one like a nightmare. Foreclosures, fall-outs of banks, defalcations, suicides and attachments of property filled the newspapers. There is nothing here to suggest such a calamity. Indeed we are selling about \$20,000,000 of our products this year and have lively expectations of Federal aid in the form of outlays, covering a period of years, for public works. What we are enduring are the vicissitudes of the boom. Our losses are largely in paper values. By a little stern economy Honolulu ought to get through a solid basis before long. She has the capital, in her marketable values, to come out all right.

Mainland business is feeling the effects of the Presidential campaign, which still has three months to run. As Judge Parker pointed out some time ago, the day has come to limit these quadrennial contests to a space of two months or less. When American politics began there were no fast mails nor telegraph systems and few newspapers, so it took about six months to carry an issue from Boston to the Carolinas. Now every event is printed simultaneously and at once in all parts of the country and the case of a party or a candidate is made clear without delay. With all evidence in so quickly the jury of the American people does not need six months in which to reach a verdict.

The Federal Government may intervene in the Chicago strike without being called upon by the Governor, or in spite of any objections he may have, providing the strikers interrupt the mails or hinder inter-State commerce or threaten the destruction of Federal property. Trolley mail cars as well as railway mail cars must be free to travel and commerce between the States must not be delayed as would be the case if beef shipments were interfered with. Chicago strikers have a peculiar antipathy to law and it would be like them, in the present affair, to compel Federal intervention.

Dr. Monsarrat's statement that cattle on the Dix did not have Texas fever but did have ticks, is not convincing to people who know anything about the matter. The ticks are the things that spread the fever and the use of tons of disinfectants among the transport's cattle—all of which livestock came from infected districts—shows how the veterinarians aboard looked at the tick question. It strikes the Advertiser that the island had a narrow escape in this affair from an epidemic that would have soon put our people on a condensed milk ration.

According to a Christiansa dispatch of August 1, it was reported that a Norwegian whaler had found north of Spitzbergen a letter from Prof. Andre, dated in 1898. The text of the letter was not disclosed. Should the report prove true, the letter would be the first and only definite intelligence received from the intrepid explorer since he rose in his balloon at Spitzbergen and sailed by the sky route for the North Pole on July 11, 1897.

From Hilo word comes of the starting of a cacao plantation, the product of that plant being the raw material for the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. A Hilo man declares that Hawaii ought to raise its own forage, backing his theory with an exhibit of plants of his own raising at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Thus the cause of diversified industries makes progress step by step, in spite of all the decrying that greets mention of it among the talking fraternity.

Latest mail advices, alleged from Paris to be trustworthy, state that the Japanese seriously fear an uprising in Korea, where the announcement that Japan intends to distribute the lands not actually cultivated among Japanese colonists has greatly incensed the natives. The Japanese garrison, it is added, was consequently strengthened by thousands in the last few days of July.

Of course Hilo ought to raise its own forage. There are people keeping cows in the suburbs of Honolulu who do that, raising a balanced ration for their stock of sorghum, alfalfa, panicum grass and pasture grass, with kava beans thrown in. The cows are fat and healthy and give fine milk. No store feed is bought except during periods of unusual drought.

The solitary Japanese army reserve man called home to duty must be of the name of O. Flakur, whose arrival on the field in front of Port Arthur—like that of his relative at the battle of Waterloo—will be the signal for the last grand assault to begin.

If Port Arthur falls, Vladivostok then what will the Baltic fleet do? Will you have a chance to follow.

## RUSSIA'S HEARTBEATS.

One of the most evident results of the Russo-Japanese war, and which may prove among the most momentous in historical bearing, is the political stirring up it is producing in Russia. Censorship would appear to be paralyzed for the moment, as if the Czar's government were overawed with the heavy throbings of the nation's heart. A St. Petersburg dispatch of August 1 says:

"The suggestion of M. Souvorin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, regarding the establishment of a responsible cabinet is creating much popular comment. Great significance attaches to the freedom with which the newspapers are discussing the matter. The cry has been taken up by the reactionary Prince Mensheviksky, editor of the Grazhdanin, who argues that a cabinet has become necessary."

"M. Souvorin this morning returns to the charge in a signed article pointing out the evils of the present system and saying that the rivalry between the ministers is causing chaos in the public service, each pulling its own way, secure from criticism under the cloak of personal irresponsibility."

"Continuing, M. Souvorin says: 'Peter the Great opened the window toward Europe, now we need to open the door and let what is best of western progress enter.' M. Souvorin also recalls the words of Alexander II: 'Reforms must come from above.'"

"The introduction of ministerial responsibility necessarily will involve the greatest importance being vested in the office of ministerial councillor, now an empty honor to which M. Witte was relegated. He would then become the most influential man under the Emperor. The creation of a responsible ministry would also necessarily involve more freedom of the press and more criticism."

Wasn't a large sum raised for a McKinley memorial park which might be used to help out present park projects? What about that money?

Hilo has been given the convention and promises good accommodations for all who attend it.

## PHOTOGRAPH THE BAND

Acting Governor Atkinson has received a formal request from the Hawaii Promotion Committee to have the Government Band play at the Hotel Annex Sunday afternoon in order to bring a crowd at that point and to the Young Hotel Annex, the Moana Hotel, Waikiki Inn and other places along the beach, so that Photographers Rice of Rice & Perkins may obtain a picture of Waikiki Beach with plenty of life in it.

While the photograph taken two weeks ago was a success in that it showed the beautiful photographic possibilities of the beach and vicinity, yet there were not enough people in view in proportion to the long sweep of the beach from the Annex to Diamond Head to make it really typical of a festive seashore scene in Honolulu.

With the band playing on the beach there should be a large crowd of people present at the various resorts mentioned and if the day is fine it is hoped also that as many persons as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity to go in bathing. It is such a picture that the Promotion Committee is desirous of taking, for the demand in eastern cities for advertising matter on Hawaii is for a seaside picture showing plenty of "life."

The Promotion Committee has also appealed to yachtmen and owners of canoes to make an aquatic demonstration at the same time. Pictures of Waikiki beach showing Hawaiian canoes racing on the crest of waves toward the beach are always attractive to mainlanders and has always proven so to tourists.

The committee has met with some success in this respect and the prospects are good for an aquatic exhibition which will show up well in the photograph. On this occasion a number of young Hawaiians and haoles who are adept at riding standing on surf boards, will be taken in this daring act.

## Corns

OR

## Bunions?

Seabury & Johnson's

Medicated Corn

and Bunion

## PLASTERS

will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

Hollister Drug Co.  
FORT STREET.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Mr. Swanzy and family are on their way home from Europe.

S. M. Damon states that H. F. Dillingham has recovered his health, has resumed business and will be back here in a month.

Superintendent Holloway has received the plans of the pavilion to be erected in Moheau park, Hilo. It will have a dancing floor and be suitable for public meetings.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., received a cable from Pollitz & Co., San Francisco, that Hawaiian stocks sold on their boards as follows: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, \$53.00; Honokaa, \$12.50.

Concerning the death of Pupuahua, the native who was killed a few evenings since by falling from a Kukui street house veranda, a coroner's jury rendered a verdict yesterday to the effect that death ensued from injuries received by a fall from the second story, due to a defective railing.

R. P. Schwerin, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., in a letter to E. M. Boyd, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, states that the company has a round trip rate, San Francisco to Honolulu and return for parties of fifteen and over, of \$110. Mr. Schwerin regrets "to say that this rate is so very low that it will be impossible to make a further reduction."

The case of Philip Naone, employed in the U. S. quarantine service as a guard, who is charged with gross cheat for allegedly swindling Japanese in the purchase of tickets for San Francisco by the Oceanic line, was on trial in the Police Court yesterday. It is claimed that Naone got \$25 from Japanese which he said was interest on a deposit of \$200 that he had to make with the steamship company. Takeishi, a prosecuting witness, said he had paid over certain sums on account to Naone. The case was continued until today.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Governor Carter cabled his departure for home in the China yesterday.

Mr. L. Bern Levy, a well known theatrical man of San Francisco, and his wife and two daughters are paying this city a visit.

Stuart Webster, who left here for China about a year ago, came back again on Friday as a passenger on the bark George Curtis.

John Moroni of Kalaupapa has made charges in writing to Acting Governor Atkinson against Deputy Sheriff Wilmington of that place.

Miss Ethel Mossman, formerly of Honolulu, who went to the Philippines as a school teacher, is now assistant editor of the Manila Gossip.

The road leading to the top of Pacific Heights from Nuuanu Valley has been greatly improved and is now in good condition for carriages and automobiles.

Several batches of Orientals were locked up at the station last night on the usual *che fa* charges. Jas. E. Ward was arrested on a charge of assault and battery.

Senator John T. Brown, at a public meeting in Hilo, stated his reasons for leaving the Home Rule party and taking his stand as a Republican then and thereafter.

Mr. Taylor, one of the popular Customs inspectors, departed for the coast yesterday on the transport Sheridan to spend a two-months' vacation at his old home in Kentucky.

The Rev. G. L. Pearson will sail for the coast on the Siberia due to pass Honolulu on next Friday, and consequently this will be his last Sunday with his congregation here.

Rev. Stephen L. Desha has sent an invitation to Delegate Kuhio and Secretary Atkinson to go to Hilo, on either the 13th or the 20th inst. as may be arranged, and attend a big luau at Olua.

By wireless telegraph it was learned yesterday that "no bill" was found against E. D. Baldwin in the public lands cases. Attorney General Andrews immediately entered a nolle prosequi releasing Williams and Ragsdale, Hawaiians under Baldwin in the sub-agency, who were indicted for embezzlement at the previous term.

At the Methodist parsonage on Beretania street a farewell reception will be tendered the Rev. G. L. Pearson next Tuesday evening, to which all friends of whatever creed, or no creed, are cordially invited. Mr. Pearson has endeared himself to the community at large during his stay in Honolulu, and his departure will be regretted by all classes of our citizens.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raas depart for the coast on the steamer Nevada to remain for two or three months.

The friends of Mrs. Fred A. Smith will be glad to learn she has recovered from her attack of nervous prostration, though still suffering from weakness caused by the same.

Work is progressing slowly but surely on the Waikiki bridge, where an exceptionally strong culvert is being put in. The Rapid Transit rails will cross a very substantial trestle.

Mr. Turner returned to the city from Waialua yesterday afternoon in his Rambler Auto making the trip in one hour and forty minutes. The trip to Waialua was made in one hour and fifty minutes. Other passengers in the car were Dr. High and E. M. Boyd.

A circular has been received by the Honolulu Merchants' Association from the National Business League, asking co-operation in a movement for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States to make Presidential terms six instead of four years.

A party of Honoluluans including Prince Cupid, W. W. Thayer, Allan Dunn, Dr. Knudsen, Fred Church and others, plan to ascend Mt. Kaala, the high table mountain of the Waianae range, Sunday after next. Fred Church has already blazed a trail to the summit. Many photographs will be taken.

## Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 8, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co., .....	\$1,000,000	100	.....	800
SUGAR.				
Ewa, .....	5,000,000	20	10 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural, .....	1,200,000	100	1 1/2	1 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., .....	2,812,750	100	51	51
Hawaiian Sugar Co., .....	2,000,000	20	32	32
Honolulu, .....	750,000	100	100	100
Honokaa, .....	2,000,000	20	18	18
Kahuku, .....	500,000	20	17 1/2	17 1/2
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd., .....	2,500,000	50	6 1/2	7
Kipahulu, .....	500,000	100	120	120
Koloa, .....	500,000	100	4	4
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd., .....	8,500,000	30	87	87
Oahu Sugar Co., .....	5,000,000	100	100	100
Omao, .....	1,000,000	20	34	34
Ookala, .....	500,000	20	5	5
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., .....	5,000,000	20	100	100
Pala, .....	1,000,000	100	100	100
Panama Sugar Co., .....	5,000,000	50	100	100
Pacific, .....	500,000	100	100	100
Pele, .....	750,000	100	130	130
Pepee, .....	750,000	100	86	90
Pioneer, .....	2,750,000	100	37	40
Waialua Agr. Co., .....	4,500,000	100	100	100
Waialua, .....	700,000	100	100	100
Waianae, .....	222,000	100	150	150

STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	.....	110
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co., &d	.....	.....	.....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., O	1,000,000	100	.....	72 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	8 1/2	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	72	.....
Hilo S. S. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	72
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.	.....	.....	97 1/2	.....
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)	.....	90	.....	.....
Hilo S. S. Co., 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p.c.	.....	114 1/2	.....	100
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	104 1/2	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.	.....	100	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Sugar Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	100
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## ASSESSMENT OF CATTLE

### Ranchmen Put Up Fight Against Raise.

Values of cattle were analyzed before the Tax Appeal Court yesterday. Two cases were heard together, those of Oahu Railway & Land Co. and Kaneohe Ranch Co. Theo. F. Lansing, chairman, and J. R. Galt again constituted the court. J. F. Brown, the third member, was called away to Hilo on a subpoena just before the sessions began. S. M. Ballou appeared for appellants.

C. Bolte, agent of Kaneohe Ranch Co., was the first witness. Out of a herd of 2500 he said there would be about 1300 of butcher grade in the year. The remainder would be made up of calves and cattle not in condition for market. Hence, though the value of an animal of butcher grade might be \$40, witness would place the value of the whole herd, as of January 1, at \$13.50 a head.

Under cross-examination by Arthur A. Wilder for the assessor, Mr. Bolte stated that not more than 200 of the herd would have been in marketing condition on January 1. Asked his reason for holding that values of beef cattle had decreased from the year 1902, the witness said:

"That year the butchers came to the cattlemen, but this year the cattlemen go to the butchers."

There had been a falling off in the consumption. Formerly the ranch would put in 50 of the very best beefs at 10 cents a pound, now they would put in but 20 of that class at one time. Of the poorer grade they formerly got 8 cents a pound, but now only 6 cents. The rate of prices for meat had gone down ten per cent. Specially fattened calves in 1902-3 were worth \$14, while the poorer ones rated much lower.

Chairman Lansing asked: "Would any ranchman sell out a herd of 400 cattle at \$13.50 a head?"

Witness understood that the Dowsett Co. was willing last year to sell out at \$13 a head. It should be remembered that the remainder of a herd, when the butcher grade cattle were taken out, had to be kept on the ranch for from one to four years.

Under questioning Mr. Bolte stated that the ranchmen held shares in the Metropolitan Meat Co., which bought their cattle and last year paid a dividend of 6 per cent.

W. A. Bulck, manager of the Dowsett ranch, testified he would value the cattle of a herd at an average of \$14 a head. The Dowsett ranch tried to sell its cattle about last July for \$14 a head, but found nobody willing to pay so much. He estimated there were 3700 head on the ranch. Since 1902 the value of the herd had decreased, in his opinion because there were less cattle consumed. On Jan. 1, 1902, they had 3200 to 3500 head. In 1903 they did not sell so many as previously. Witness, not having to do with sales, would not venture to estimate values.

John A. McCandless was not a ranchman, but had been with his brother while he was negotiating to buy the Dowsett ranch herd. An offer of between \$13 and \$14 a head was made for cattle, but the bargain was not closed because of something outside of the price of the cattle. A transfer of lands was involved in the proposition.

J. P. Mendonca, interested in the Kaneohe ranch, had been in the cattle business twenty-five to thirty years. On January 1, 1904, values would have depended much on the condition of the herd. One herd might be in a great deal better condition than another one for different reasons. He would put the value at between \$12 and \$14 a head according to different conditions, the number of calves, etc. Between 1902 and 1904 the value of cattle had decreased. There was not only reduced consumption, but an increase of herds. Some people had given up planting and gone into cattle-raising.

"If you said in evidence in 1902 that the value then was between \$10 and \$12, would that have been a mistake?" Mr. Wilder asked.

"There were bad conditions then," the witness replied; "the ranches had been having a dry season. Cattle were in poor condition. Ranchmen were fighting off lantana."

"Don't you ranchmen control the Metropolitan Meat Co., and so make at both ends?"

"We may control the stock of the Metropolitan Meat Co., but we do not control the management. If we did, we might shut out outsiders."

Witness could not say about prices in 1903, he only knew they were not getting quite so much now. They hoped to be clear of lantana expenses within a few years by the action of the parasite lately imported which destroyed the seeds. He thought he would value the O. R. & L. Co. cattle at \$13 or \$14. It seemed he did value cattle in 1902 at \$10 or \$12.

"Yet you say the price has gone down?" Mr. Wilder asked.

Witness did not answer this question. Chairman Lansing having interjected another in reply to which he gave the opinion that Ewa was better ranching ground than Kaneohe, and it took longer to get cattle in good condition at Kaneohe.

H. M. von Holt, agent of O. R. & L. Co. ranch, told about the raising of rates on cattle from the returns until, two years ago, the Supreme Court confirmed the assessment at \$15 a head. This was the figure at which the ranchmen made their returns in January, 1904, but the assessor raised it to \$15 and they agreed.

## SEPTEMBER JURY LIST

### Dr. Scudder Applies for Torrens Land Title. Bankruptcy.

Jury panels for the September term of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit were drawn yesterday.

The grand jurors, to appear before Judge Gear on Tuesday, September 6, are as follows: Archibald A. Dunn, John J. Egan, R. L. Scott, A. S. Robertson, R. H. Worrell, J. M. Webb, Robert Ball, H. E. Webster, Levi K. Makoa, John Andrews, Frank Barwick, C. J. Day, Jeremiah K. Kanealili, F. L. Dorch, John Coffee, J. D. Tucker, Albert Trask, E. O. K. East, S. H. Makapu, H. R. Macfarlane, Jr., Henry Cook, Chas. H. Beal and Wm. H. McInerney.

Judge Gear's trial jurors are the following, to appear also on the 6th: Harry Carl, Albert N. Campbell, Charles Kapule, J. J. Dias, J. K. Kekupaa, John A. Johnson, W. Matlock Campbell, E. J. Walker, J. Kaubane, Geo. Dillingham, G. D. Mahone, E. P. Chapin, John C. Lane, Ernest Kaai, H. P. Dwyer, James Houghtaling, Jas. W. Bergstrom, Chas. R. Frazier, John Leal, Wm. Prestige, Wm. Ahlert, Sol. K. Nihou, Harry Z. Austin, C. J. Fishel, James Brown and Archibald A. Young.

Judge Robinson's jury is composed of the following named, to appear on Monday, September 12: Will C. King, Saml. Nowlin, Jas. Kanohi, H. C. Carter, Norman Watkins, Henry Fern, Pierce A. Drew, C. C. Conrad, N. H. Spitzer, Amos L. Kaumai, Henry A. Asch, Harry Armitage, Arthur Johnstone, Lewis C. King, James Cary, Jas. Nott Jr., Chas. P. Osborne, Alex. Kua, Edw. P. O'Brien, Chas. C. Eakin, Hiram Kaaha, Emil A. Berndt, Frank Hustace, James Armstrong, Samuel Kaloha and H. P. Benson.

Judge De Bolt's jury, to appear on the 12th, are: Samuel Kawaiaia, Douglas Kaona, O. H. Walker, Edmund Norrie, A. C. Lovekin, C. H. Clapp, Albert J. Lyon, Louis Marks, John H. Nane, J. H. Schmaek, M. J. Carroll, Henry Birkmyre, Wentworth M. Buchanan, Wm. F. Jocher, Edw. Dekum, John Edwards, E. S. Cunha, J. M. Dowsett, Robt. Kekipi, Saml. Ehrlich, Edwin Harriott, Henry Gehring, H. C. Brown, Clarence H. Clarke, Q. H. Berrey and E. S. Dunsenberg.

A good many of the jurors drawn are not qualified to serve, as discovered in previous terms this year, but there appears to be no way of removing their names from the list of 250.

COURT NOTES.

Judge De Bolt has ordered that a commission issue to Walter J. Lundy of Los Angeles, California, to take the testimony of Robert Keating for the suit of Frances Keating vs. Robert and James Keating.

Doremus Scudder has filed a petition in the Court of Land Registration for registration of the property he lately purchased in Prospect street. The petition has been referred to J. M. Monsarrat to examine title.

Judge Dole in the Federal court yesterday gave a hearing to the bankruptcy matter of L. Hee of Kapahu, Kohala. The bankrupt has left the country. Thayer & Hemenway for the assignee, Hoffschlaeger Co.; Whiting & Clemons for petitioning creditors.

Judge De Bolt yesterday confirmed the return of sales in the estate of W. Luther Wilcox, deceased.

Judge Dole, on the motion of Robertson & Wilder, allows three insurance companies to withdraw their answers in the Treasury fire claims cases and file disclaimers pending the court's decision as to costs.

## TENDERS RECEIVED FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Tenders for public works under the Loan Act were opened in the Superintendent's office yesterday as follows:

McFarlane cross road:

John Gamalielson, 75 days.....\$1145

John T. Brown, 90 days.....1250

Kohawana school-house:

Otto Oss, 60 days.....\$2954

Geo. Bell, 60 days.....2875

W. J. Moody, 30 days.....3260

H. Defries, 50 days.....3290

T. L. Andrews, 60 days.....3113

Peter Davis, 90 days.....3060

J. A. Aheong, 60 days.....3013

H. Kendall, 70 days.....3259

I. Erickson, 60 days.....3035

Onomea school-house:

L. Erickson, 60 days.....\$2788

H. Defries, 65 days.....3650

L. M. Whitehouse, 50 days.....2550

J. A. Aheong, 60 days.....3060

H. Kendall, 60 days.....3144

Mahukona and Puhua road:

Palmer Woods, 85 days.....\$2960

or \$2600 if Government furnishes tools.

Hookena school-house:

Otto Oss, 60 days.....\$3104

Geo. Bell, 60 days.....2375

W. J. Moody, 30 days.....2190

H. Defries, 50 days.....2655

T. L. Andrews, 60 days.....2061

Peter Davis, 90 days.....2060

J. A. Aheong, 60 days.....2163

I. Erickson, 75 days.....2917

H. Kendall, 80 days.....3289

Geo Pearson has left the mounted police to become plantation officer for the Oahu Sugar Co.

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

### Celebrated With Appropriate Exercises Last Night—Dr. Craig's Exposition of the Faith and Practice.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The Christian church in Honolulu celebrated its tenth anniversary with fitting exercises last night. The church was filled with an interested audience, who entered into the spirit of the occasion. A double quartette assisted in the music and the congregation sang the three hymns that were sung at the first meeting ten years ago, "Beautiful Zion," "Safely Through Another Week," and "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord." Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, who is in charge of the Cooley mission work, gave a report of progress, showing a very satisfactory condition in the work for the poorer classes.

Dr. Bayard Craig then spoke of the history of the church, giving a most interesting account from the archives of the church. The church had its conception in a meeting held during the last of July, 1894, by a number of people interested in the formation of a Christian church. At this meeting \$1200 was pledged for the work. The first service was held in Harmony hall, August 5, 1894, with about a dozen people in attendance. Rev. T. D. Garvin preached from the text, "Despite Not Small Things." On August 19, 1894, was the first baptism, Arthur Allington of H. M. S. Champion and seven Japanese being immersed in Kewalo spring. On August 26 Rev. Eric Lewis of the Episcopal church joined the congregation with Lieut. H. H. Sileman of H. M. S. Hyacinth. These two subsequently became the first elders. The first communion was held on the first Lord's day in September and the charter members, numbering eleven, were then enrolled.

On September 18 the first prayer meeting was held. For a time services were held in a tent on Merchant street, but in January, 1895, the church building fund amounted to over \$1500 and the new church was commenced on W. McCandless's lot on Alakaa street. This lot was at first leased but later was given by Mr. McCandless to the church. The present edifice was completed and the first service held in it Nov. 24, 1895. It cost \$3500. The church now owns a valuable lot in the residence section at Makiki and proposes to build a beautiful new edifice in the near future. It has an extensive mission work and is in a most flourishing condition.

THE CHURCH'S BASIS.

"Belief and Practice of the Christian Church," was Dr. Craig's theme at the Christian church the previous Sunday evening. He said in part:

Although the religious body represented here tonight has no creed or rule of faith other than the Bible we have always been ready to give the public a statement of our belief and practice. There seems to be a special need of something of this kind in Honolulu where we have but this small congregation and its missions to represent us and where many of the people know nothing of a religious movement that, while the youngest of the larger protestant bodies, has been growing more rapidly than any of them and now, with 1,200,000 members, is so far as numbers are concerned far in excess of the Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. The "Christian" church or "Disciples" gained 33,164 last year.

These figures are presented not in any boastful way. Power and influence are not always measured by numbers but as this wonderful growth is a tribute to the winning power of our doctrinal position it has its fitting place in this statement.

Back of all the sects and parties of Christendom there is a common Christianity, simple, Christ-taught, catholic. Our desire is to put ourselves in harmony with that, to place ourselves on the broad platform of loving loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ. From beginning to end our cry has been, "O Lord, what would thou have us to do?" He said, "If a man loves me he will keep my words." "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I have commanded you." We look to Christ for commands and leadership not to the priests and theologians.

Name—it would be inconsistent for a people yielding headship and authority only to the Christ to consent to wear any name not authorized in the New Testament. We read of "The Church of Christ," "Disciples of Christ," "Christians." These are satisfactory. They are not sectarian. We do not seek to monopolize any of these names. We do not claim to be the only Christians but we want to be Christians only.

Plea—Our plea is for Christianity as Christ teaches it, as he wants it to be in the individual and in the church. We know we have much to learn and we receive opportunity for growth in knowledge.

Creed—The convert in the Apostles' days was admitted to Christian fellowship on the conditions of heartfelt faith in Jesus as the Christ the Son of God, and a manifestation of this faith by repentance and baptism. This is our creed. It is the "Creed of Christendom." Everything in true Christianity grows out of this as the oak grows from the acorn. It is enough and not too much.

Rule of Faith—The Bible—the Word of God—especially the teaching of the New Testament is our only rule of faith and practice.

Authority of the Church—The church



THE LATE REV. T. D. GARVIN, FIRST PASTOR OF HONOLULU CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

is composed of Christ's disciples. No one of them or all put together have the right or authority to change the doctrine or ordinances given to the church by our Lord. We do not claim or exercise such right.

The Trinity, Conversion, Etc.—Concerning Father, Son and Holy Spirit; concerning conversion; concerning Christian life here, or hereafter, we hold no peculiar views, but accept fully and unreservedly the teaching of the Master, believing that we may make constant advance into a deeper and fuller understanding of the words of the Master. We have no fences or boundaries fixed by the traditions of the Fathers or the dogmas of theologians to hinder acceptance of new truth. We are thus pledged to intellectual hospitality.

The Lord's Supper—The early church celebrated the Lord's supper on the first day of every week in memory of their risen Lord. In the symbols of this simple ordinance Jesus teaches the central truth of the Christian religion, viz., the love that ministered and suffered even unto death. So long as any symbol of truth is required the "Communion" will hold its central place in Christian worship. Words are but symbols and not more spiritual as truth conveys than the "loaf and the cup."

Baptism—Scholars of all denominations admit that the baptism of the Apostolic church was immersion. A correct translation of the Greek term used for this ordinance would leave the English reader no room for doubt on this subject. The practice of immersion rests not on a partisan interpretation of Christ's words but upon a proper translation.

As we take the Bible as our rule of faith and practice we have no option in the matter. We obey this command. We do not believe that water has any efficacy in purifying character. The value of baptism consists altogether in the faith and love it manifests.

Important—It is important to remember that all Christian doctrine and ordinances are but parts of the machinery of the Christian religion—means toward an end, the end is the production of Christ-like character—Christ-like faith, love, joy, power. Machinery is necessary and Christ has ordered the best. Loving loyalty to His teaching is essential to the best welfare of the individual and of society in this or in any world.

I have presented the chief, characteristic features of the religious body of which we are a part, but we well understand that this movement is itself but a part of that world-wide thing we call Christianity, that in its protein forms has been trying to obey the great commission of our Lord that sent his ministers into all the world to preach the Gospel. We are in loving fellowship with all who in these islands or in any part of this wide world have sought in a right spirit to build up the kingdom of truth and righteousness.

Paul said: "Herein do I train myself, to have always a conscience rid of offense toward God and toward men." That is as much as any follower of Christ can say. God will not require more of any one than that. The fellowship that binds together conscientious seekers of the truth is stronger than mere denominational bonds can be.

I believe I may say in conclusion that no preacher in Christendom occupies a broader or more liberal platform than I have been permitted to outline here tonight.

## CHINESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY TODAY

This is the birthday of the Chinese Emperor Kwang Hou. The day will be celebrated at the Chinese consulate by a reception from 12 to 3 today. Acting Governor Atkinson will send the government band to the Consulate at 3 o'clock this morning as a compliment to His Imperial Majesty, and the band will also play during the reception.

## DOLORES GETS JEWELS

### Singer Broke Mother's Will to Get Them.

Mdlle. Dolores, or Trebelli, as she was variously known to Honolulu audiences, has just come into possession of property left by her mother, after contesting the will by which she had been disinherited. Mdlle. Dolores was in Honolulu in May of 1903. She had then changed her name from Mme. Trebelli to Mdlle. Dolores, because while in Australia, where she was originally billed as Trebelli, everybody said, "Why, she is too old to sing," believing that it was her mother whose voice had charmed them so long before. For that reason she became Mdlle. Dolores.

Then about a year ago her mother died, leaving her only daughter as a rightful heir to her property. Strange to say, the mother as she grew older, became jealous of the success of her daughter, and after her death it was found that she had left nothing of much value to her.

Mme. Trebelli was an enthusiast in her espousal of the cause of the Royal Academy of Music, and was in other ways quite eccentric. In her testament she bequeathed a magnificent collection of French jewels to the institution. The daughter left England, and, unmindful of the will, took the jewels with her. A lawsuit was instituted against her. She kept away from England, to the chagrin of her many friends, filling engagements on the continent. So popular, however, had she become since her debut that managers vied with each other to gain her consent to return to England, offering to pay her for the jewels if she would relinquish them to the academy.

But with the plucky singer it was not a question of money but of principle. So her friends resolved to seek an agreement with the academy in regard to the points at issue, with the result that everything is satisfactorily arranged. Now Signora Dolores will reappear on the London concert platform and will be permitted to retain her mother's jewels.

## DEMOCRATS TO PREPARE PLATFORM

The Democratic Central Committee held a meeting in Waverley Hall last night to arrange for their Territorial convention to be held on August 22 and for a ratification meeting for Saturday evening, August 20.

A committee of five was authorized to outline a platform to be submitted to the committee on resolutions at the convention.

A committee was also authorized to arrange for the district conventions.

## DOES AMERICA MARU STILL CARRY GUNS?

The fact that the America Maru did not carry mail from San Francisco for this port on her recent visit although it must have been known to the San Francisco postal authorities that she would arrive at this port one or two days ahead of the transport Logan, is taken to mean that the United States contract for carrying mails on the Japanese line of steamers has been annulled altogether. There would be considerable risk in sending mail on the Japanese boat even to Honolulu, and for that reason the mail was probably placed on a vessel known to be safe. Uncle Sam is not in the habit of imperiling the delivery of the mails.

There is a rumor here that the America Maru still carries her batteries stored away in the hold but ready to be mounted on the forward and after decks. When the America Maru was last here the circular gun-mount disks on the decks mentioned were covered with wood and to all appearance there is now no place for guns. As the steamer is now running so much risk in going to and from Japan, the owners are probably taking the precaution to give the America Maru an opportunity to defend herself.

The America Maru will probably run at night without lights after leaving Midway, or at least while nearing the Japanese coasts. United States Marshal Hendry states that when he went to Japan in February the captain had all lights out for three nights before reaching Yokohama. Marshal Hendry was not even permitted to take his usual midnight smoke out on the deck for fear that a light would be seen. The windows and port-holes were all shrouded.

## CLAIM HOME RULERS VOTED

Republicans in the Tenth precinct, Fifth District, who were defeated Saturday at the primary elections, allege that Charley Clark was openly assisted by a well-known Home Rule politician and that the regular precinct lists were not permitted to serve as a basis for voting. They allege that a large number of known Home Rule voters for Clark and elected him. Clark is the former Kaiki conqueror of the navy fane.

## KEPOIKAI'S SUGGESTION

### Wants Federal Aid for County Building.

WAILUKU, August 6.—At a meeting held under the auspices of the Wailuku Improvement Association, to consider Acting Governor Atkinson's wireless message asking suggestions for Federal appropriations, a resolution moved by Judge Kepoikai was adopted to the following effect: Whereas the Association believes the \$35,000 appropriated for a county building in Wailuku to be insufficient, therefore resolved "that plans be drawn and presented by the Department of Public Works to the Federal Government and that the Federal Government be asked to assist." The idea is to provide accommodation in the building for postoffice, U. S. court, etc., in return for the aid. R. W. Filler recommended that requests be made for three powerful lighthouses, for proper charting of the channels near the coasts of the district and for a breakwater at Kahului. The recommendations were left to a committee, with Mr. Filler chairman, for drawing them up and sending them in due form to the Acting Governor.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. For the past twelve months a revival of the Wailuku Cemetery Association has been agitated, and with the organizing of the Wailuku Improvement Association the matter of repairing and utilizing the cemetery was again brought to the front, and a cemetery committee was appointed, with Judge McKay as chairman.

Judge McKay immediately put himself in communication with the surviving members of the original petitioners and charter members, with the result that the charter, granted June 24, 1875, and signed by William L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior for Kilauea Rex, and the deed to one and one-half acres of ground at the head of Wineyard street, Wailuku, signed by H. A. P. Carter, President, and P. C. Jones, Treasurer, of the Wailuku Sugar Co., for a consideration of \$150, were found. Later the constitution, by-laws and secretary's minutes were unearthed.

Upon investigation of the by-laws Judge McKay found that "persons owning not less than one burial lot of sixteen feet square are members of the Association," so that if the persons holding the deeds can be found, and these represent a majority of the stock issued, a meeting can be held without going to court. The original signers to the petition for a charter were the Rev. W. P. Alexander, Edward Bailey and George W. Wilfong. These three, together with Goodale Armstrong, W. H. Bailey, L. Lamb, Harold Giles, J. H. Enders, J. C. Bailey, E. H. Bailey and W. H. Daniels were the charter members.

THE PASTORS' INSTITUTE.

The Pastors' Institute for study, discussion of themes and of the need of the work held its first meeting at Paia July 12, 1904, with 18 present. The second meeting was held August 3 at Wailuku with an attendance of 23—eight pastors, five licensed preachers and ten Sunday-school workers and teachers. The first day was given to the study of sermon plans on Col. 1:23 middle clause. Several very good plans were given. One given by the Chinese pastor, one by the pastor of the Japanese, and two by native pastors, were highly commended.

There was also a study of Genesis, chapters 2 and 3. The morning of the second day was given to a consideration of the practical needs of the work. Much thought was developed along this line which was both stirring and instructive. A vote of thanks was given the Maui News, for its kind offer to publish notices of church services. Also to the bodies of the Wailuku native church for their kind entertainment.

The next meeting is to be at Mauna Sept. 22, at the time of the meeting of the Association of churches.

ITEMS.

Only three tax appeal cases have been brought before the Maui Tax Appeal Board.

On Tuesday forenoon a load of delicious melons and a shipment of Makawao wheat hay were received at the new fruit store. The hay found immediate sale. Small farming pays.

The stars and stripes were run up on the flagstaff of the First National Bank of Wailuku yesterday, in honor of the return of its Vice-President, W. T. Robinson from the Chicago Convention.

Miss Mary Chillingworth, daughter of Hon. S. F. Chillingworth, arrived by Wednesday's steamer to visit friends in Kahului, Wailuku and Waikapu.

John Kidwell of Honolulu, who ranks high in masonic circles, came to Maui by Tuesday's Mauna Loa, in connection with the proposed organization of a masonic lodge on Maui.

Mrs. H. C. Halvorsen, who has spent several months on the coast, returned to Maui by yesterday's Likiepke.

The engagement of Mr. D. K. Rayson of Lohaina and Miss Katherine Mckham of Kau, Hawaii, is announced.

George A. Baldwin, who superintended the construction of the lower end of the big ditch, left for Honolulu by last Saturday's boat.

Hugh Hurrell was doing some survey work during the early part of the week in connection with the new wharf at McInerney's landing.



## REGISTERING OF VOTERS

### Will Be a Heavy Task This Year.

MAUI, August 6.—The rumor concerning the drying up of Polipoli Spring at Kamaole is not true. The water of the spring as measured by Superintendent C. S. Holloway during his recent visit to Maui showed a flow of 6,240 gallons per diem, a better showing than was anticipated. The government recently has much improved the well known water-hole by tunneling and excavating. The work was conducted under the direction of L. von Tempesky, manager of Haleakala Ranch.

#### REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Board of Registration for Maui, the appointment of which by the way has not yet been gazetted, should be busy in arranging a schedule of their intended meetings which must be advertised several (three) weeks beforehand according to the new law passed by the last legislature. The first legal day of holding a registration meeting is on September 1, and unless notice of such meetings is immediately published, several days at least will be lost to the Board. Owing to the anticipated increased registration of voters every day of the time specified by law will be necessary to enroll all the electors of the three islands. It is already reported that at least 200 new names will be added to the voting lists of the three precincts of Kahului, Hamakua-poko and Makawao.

#### HALEAKALA TOURISTS.

The crater parties of the week are as follows: On Tuesday, a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Blackman, Misses Hildebrand and Jacobs, all of Honolulu, made the ascent of Haleakala, spent Tuesday night at the top and returned on Wednesday. On Thursday, W. O. Alken took up President G. R. Barton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and eight other Boston teachers. They spent the night at the summit and went down part way into the crater itself as far as the three hills, returning to Makawao Friday afternoon. They had magnificent views of the "palace of the sun" and were much delighted with their trip in every respect.

On Wednesday, the day of their arrival on Maui, President Barton's party visited Puunene, inspecting the largest sugar mill in the world. Wednesday night they spent at Puunene, and Thursday and Friday on Haleakala. Today they visit Iao Valley, and Sunday will be spent by them in Wailuku. On Monday they will go to Lahaina, taking the steamer Kinau on Tuesday for Hawaii.

This party, which is managed by Prof. Barton, on the way to the Islands visited Yellowstone Park and many other places. They have much enjoyed everything so far, and undoubtedly will continue to do so until their 65 days of outing come to an end.

The third Haleakala party was composed of Misses Lindsay, M. I. McIntyre of Honolulu, Olive Steele and Agnes Fleming, Messrs. James Lindsay and D. T. Fleming. They went up on Friday, spent the night in the crater, and returned today.

Old Haleakala has been very popular during the past week, for other parties besides the above-mentioned have made crater-visits.

#### COMMERCIAL.

On Monday last the oil-steamer Whittier came into Kahului from Kihul and soon discharged the remainder of its cargo. At Kihul the hose kept breaking and the unloading of the oil went so slowly that the captain pulled up anchor and sailed to Kahului.

The lease of the lands of the Maui Sugar Co. of Huelo has been purchased by Hon. H. P. Baldwin.

A new round-house much larger than the old one is being constructed at Kahului by the railroad company.

#### SPORTING ITEMS.

The Maui polo team to play against Kaula as at present constituted is as follows: H. A. Baldwin, No. 1; W. O. Alken, No. 2; G. W. Wilbur, No. 3; and F. E. Baldwin (capt.), No. 4. C. C. Krumpholtz is to be business manager. The above arrangement is subject to changes.

During the week, invitations to the Puunene "Harvest Home Festival" dance for the evening of the 11th have been issued. The field day of the Puunene athletes will take place on the 12th at Kahului as previously announced.

The Morning Stars play ball with the Makawao tomorrow afternoon at Wells' Park, Wailuku.

#### OILED ROADS.

The experiment of using fuel oil on the road at Kahului is due to the enterprise of the H. C. & S. Co., the owner of the railroad and the large local store. It is stated that an ordinary road treated with oil will equal in durability the best of macadamized thoroughfares.

#### NOTES.

All the Maui Republican precinct clubs will undoubtedly ignore the candidacy of Prince Kuhio for delegate to Congress.

Joseph Kalama is the new Hana district magistrate, succeeding J. K. Hanana.

Theodore Richards returns to Honolulu today after a brief visit to the F. C. Atherton of Kila.

J. P. Cooke departs for Honolulu today on a brief business trip.

Miss M. Davis of Kila is the guest of Mrs. B. H. Murdoch of Kila.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Blackman have

been visiting Mrs. Downett of Puunene.

Contractor W. J. Moody came to Maui by Wednesday's Claudine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ralston of Makawao have removed to Hilo.

Miss Hildebrand, librarian of the Honolulu library, and Miss Jacobus, librarian at Kamehameha College, return to Honolulu today after a 10-day visit to Puunene, Makawao.

Weather—Very warm and dry.

## HILO POSTAL CLERK HELD

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—Deputy Marshal Hawkins brought to this city to-day Edwin Rose, aged 19, late of the Hawaiian Islands, whom he arrested on a sugar steamer at Lewes, Del., just in from Honolulu, at the instance of Postoffice Inspector Maxwell, on a charge of the larceny of a Panama hat from a registered mail package.

Rose was a clerk in the postoffice at Hilo, Hawaii, when the hat was received there, it having been sent by a New York firm on order. It being in a mutilated condition, the customer refused to accept it and the postmaster wrote to Washington for instructions. The department directed him to return the hat. When he looked for it no hat could be found and Rose had disappeared also.

#### Do the Dead Revolt Us?

"I have had only one experience in telepathy," said the man, "but that was a strong one; I ran away from home when I was a boy of nine. My father was cruel to me, but I loved my mother dearly. I got on a ship at the Brooklyn docks, bound for I didn't know where. Eventually, after much roaming, I landed at Bombay, where I became printer's devil on a small paper.

"I was taken ill there of fever, so ill that I thought I was at the point of death. That night it was very hot, but somehow I got out of bed and stood at the lattice of the open window.

"That was some seven years after I had run away from home, but I had never once forgotten my mother. She was my idol. I prayed for her. In my troubles I talked aloud to her, and she must have heard me; for though all the rest had long before given me up for dead, she would never believe it.

"Well, as I stood there I said to her that I was sorry I had left her and caused her so much unhappiness. That now that I was about to die, I wanted her to understand that. I wanted her to know, too, that I had always loved her.

"Just then it became a little light in the east and there began to be a breeze, cooling the intensity of the heat. I heard her voice at the same time saying as plainly as I am talking to you now:

"You will not die."

"Then it was as if she kissed me as I stood there.

"I got well and went home to her. She told me the day and the hour that I stood at the lattice in India talking to her and her answer to me."

"I believe in such things," said the Psychic Woman, "and also in the nearness of the soul or spirit to earth and loved ones immediately after death, particularly in the case of those who die suddenly. Not long ago a friend, a young man, came to see me. He was the wreck of himself. His eyes were hollow, his face haggard.

"What in the world has changed you so?" I asked him.

"This," he answered. "My best friend died suddenly and he has been haunting me. I see him near me always, and I wish he would rest in his grave and quit haunting me."

"I know all about that. I knew a man of such splendid physique that you would have thought, to look at him, that he would live forever. He was taken with appendicitis and died in three days.

"He had beautiful auburn hair—a splendid mass of it, as thick as could be. He used to sit, when living, in a certain chair when he called on me, and the sunshine coming in at the window made a soft flame of his hair. I used to go to the head of the stairs and watch him come up, his fine hair gleaming in the dusk of the stairway.

"For weeks after he died, whenever I entered the room I could see him in that chair with the sunlight on his hair. Whenever I went out and looked down the stairway I could see the shine of his beautiful hair as he came up. You may call it nervousness or the effect of my constant thought of him, but as for me, I believe the spirit of him was there.

"One proof, to my mind, is this story of an old manor house that belonged to an army officer who had rented it and gone to India. The house was in the suburbs of London. The officer had lost an arm.

"A girl whose father had rented the manor house was stricken with the koka fever. She took pictures of the house, one room after another, until she had taken them all. Then she took the films to a London photographer to be developed and printed. After a week or so she called for them.

"They are very good," said the photographer, "with the exception of one that is a little dim—the one of the one-armed man who is sitting in the library by the table."

"What one-armed man?" she asked in amazement. "There wasn't a single soul in any room when I took the pictures. Not a soul."

"There was a man in the library," reiterated the photographer, "for here is the picture of him."

"He brought out the picture of the library, and there was the one-armed man sitting sadly there by the table. Upon investigation it was found that the owner of the house, the one-armed officer, had died suddenly in India on the day on which she had photographed his home.

"Was there anything more natural than that his soul should come back on a visit to his old home the moment it was freed from his body? Or that my friend and I should come back and visit him?"

## NEW HIGHWAY PROPOSED ON ISLAND OF HAWAII

### To Connect Hilo and Kailua—Lyman Lease Legal—Agricultural Enterprise—Other Hilo News.

HILO, August 5.—In connection with the idea of making but one county of the island of Hawaii, R. A. Lyman, one of Hilo's oldest and best-posted residents, has suggested that a road be built between the two mountains—Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea—continuing the Kaunakakai road out of Hilo and, tapping Humuula sheep station, running to Kailua. The Herald says:

"The cost of the enterprise would be considerable but it would be fully made up by the increased value of the lands. It would mean that Hawaii could offer inducements to settlers to come here from the mainland and take up land. A portion of the land is adapted to the cultivation of cereals and fruits of all kinds and there are spots that are suitable for the cattle men who may desire to locate here and take up the government land that will be thrown open by the construction of the road."

Including in the route stretches of existing roads that might be utilized, it is estimated that 75 miles of new road would have to be built. A rough plan of the road will likely be prepared for the information of the Legislature. Mr. Lyman thinks that successive Legislatures would appropriate money for the work. Kamehameha V. wanted a road built on the same route, but his Minister of the Interior, Dr. Hutchinson, prevented it.

#### LYMAN LEASE STANDS.

Commissioner of Public Lands James W. Pratt, who is now in Hilo, when seen by a Tribune representative regarding the leasehold of Kaunakakai, granted to Eugene B. Lyman, and over which there has been considerable controversy, said:

"On a verbal opinion of the Attorney General, everything appears regular in the right of purchase lease granted to Lyman, and unless fraud can be shown there does not seem to be any way to set the lease aside. The Government, however, has no control over the Kinney land to give Lyman an outlet or right of way to the Government road. I was anxious to please the citizens of Hilo, but there appears to be no law whereby the lease can be cancelled without a showing of fraud."

With reference to A. Lidgate's claim on a homestead above Puunene, upon which it is alleged Lidgate has expended several thousand dollars in improvements, Commissioner Pratt said the patent had been denied for failure to comply with the residence clause. The property, together with improvements, will be assessed, put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Lidgate receiving the assessed valuation of improvements. The purchase price of \$650 paid into the Government will require an act of the Legislature to reimburse Mr. Lidgate.

#### WAIKAEKA PAVILION DEDICATED.

The pavilion of the Waikaeke Boat House, located on the Waikaeke river, was dedicated last evening with a concert given by the Hilo band. The pavilion is a handsome structure, of pagoda design, 20x30 feet, and surmounted by a mammoth flagpole. The grounds are being sodded and the place will be transformed into a miniature park, affording a beautiful spot for residents of that vicinity. After the expenditure

of considerable time and money, in constructing a sea wall, filling in and building the pavilion, the territorial government claims the property as its own, and has brought a suit in ejectment against R. A. Lucas to gain possession. All land lying between the government road and the river is claimed as government property. On the other hand the defendants claim they are within their rights, and that their title extends to low water mark. There promises to be a lively fight over the question, since all property owners abutting on the Waikaeke river are affected.

#### OLD RESIDENT DIES.

Jules Reinhardt, a well known resident of Hilo and the island of Hawaii, passed away at his home at 10:30 p. m. Saturday, July 30. While well advanced in years, being nearly seventy-five years of age, Mr. Reinhardt enjoyed good health until two weeks before he died, when he complained of stomach trouble, which resulted in his death. Born in Germany September 27, 1829, he left his native soil at the age of fifteen and came to Hawaii. He married Miss T. Gundall of Honolulu in 1857, and has resided since at Hilo and other places on the island of Hawaii. He was a carpenter by trade, but was employed as sugar boiler at various times at Waikaeke, Onomea, Laupahoehoe and other plantations. He was manager of Amalia and the owner of a small plantation at Kawaiiki before the Hilo Sugar Company absorbed those properties. He planted coffee in Oahu for ten years until three years ago, since which time he has not been engaged in any active pursuit. Out of a family of fourteen children there survive him, together with his wife, Mrs. John Bohnenberg, Mrs. J. R. Collins, Mrs. Herman Ludloff, and seven boys, Otto, William, Charles, Thomas, John, David and George Reinhardt. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place Sunday afternoon from Hall Church.

#### GOOD ADVICE.

KAUNAKAKAI, July 22.—Mr. Editor:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to call the attention of the Hilo Board of Trade to the problem of growing all the forage required in Hilo and vicinity. I have on exhibition at the Board of Trade rooms two kinds of forage plants, either of which will yield enormous quantities of the sweetest and best food per acre that I have ever seen. They can be cut several times per year. I have demonstrated the possibility to grow them here. Many thousands of dollars are sent out of Hilo each year for hay that comes to this market. Now, all of the money that is sent up to the coast for hay may just as well be kept at home, and it is a fact that has grown hoary with age that it is the money that circulates at home that makes a community prosperous. Keep the hay money at home. That will be one very great step toward local progress. I will gladly give any information desired.

JIM MORRIS.

#### TO RAISE COCOA.

Hilo is soon to have a cacao plantation. J. E. Higgins, of the U. S. Experimental Station, has been in Hilo for the past ten days, perfecting arrangements whereby extensive experiments are to be made in the cultivation of cacao, from which is obtained commercial chocolate.

colate of cocoa. The experiment will be co-operative. The trustees of the Hilo Boarding School have placed at the disposal of Mr. Higgins a plot of four acres of land in the rear of that institution, which will be immediately planted with cacao trees. The Hilo Board of Trade, ever alive to encourage growing industries, have generously offered to plow and prepare the ground and the Boarding School have agreed that the students will look after the cultivation of the plants. Only one acre will be planted at this time. The plants are expected to arrive by the next Kinau, which under the supervision of Expert Higgins, will be set out without delay. As the cacao requires a certain degree of shade a special variety of bananas will be utilized for this purpose and experiments in banana culture carried on at the same time. The mercantile cacao is a very profitable crop obtaining from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound, and yielding five pounds or more of fruit to the tree. Matured trees bear annually and require little attention if properly started.

#### McMANUS-RIVENBURG.

A very quiet little wedding took place last night at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McTaggart, at Waikaeke, when W. T. McManus and Mrs. M. A. Rivenburg, of San Diego, Cal., were united in marriage. Only the bride's daughter, Mrs. Irving Downing of Honolulu, and the immediate friends of the couple, were present. The McTaggart parlor was tastefully decorated with a profusion of ferns and plants with white ribbons festooned from the center of the ceiling, under which Rev. C. W. Hill performed the marriage ceremony. A Hawaiian quintette furnished music during the supper which was served later.

Mr. and Mrs. McManus will spend a few weeks at the Volcano House, after which they will reside at their cottage on Pleasant street. Mrs. Rivenburg has spent the past three years with her daughter in Honolulu, but met Mr. McManus on a recent visit to Hilo about three months ago.

#### ITEMS.

Dr. Holland shipped 77 bunches of bananas to A. C. McKenney at San Francisco on the June Enterprise that brought \$115.65 gross returns. Being on the ground Mr. McKenney had an opportunity to dispose of the fruit to good advantage as the net returns were far in excess of anything heretofore received by Dr. Holland.

M. V. Holmes, the Honolulu merchant who has taken a trip to the Coast on account of his health, writes from San Diego, Cal., that he is rapidly improving.

Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of the Honolulu High School, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, has been renewing old acquaintances in Hilo and returns to his home by today's steamer.

William T. and R. E. Balding go to Honolulu today to meet their sister, Mrs. E. N. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, U. S. Army, who passes through Honolulu on the transport Logan en route to Manila.

## Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen  
Must Accept the Following  
Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TEXAS FEVER" AND "THE "CATTLE TICK"

Veterinary Surgeon Monsarrat stated yesterday that the cattle aboard the transport Dix, consigned to the Philippines, had not the "Texas fever" as stated in this paper, but that what they had in a mild form was the "cattle tick." He stated also that the transport did not hurry away on account of the rumor of fever, as the original intention had been to stay here only until Saturday noon, giving the horses two nights' rest ashore.

Dr. Monsarrat maintains that there was no "Texas Fever," but only ticks on the cows, and that Dr. Casey, the transport veterinarian, had decided in the first place not to take the cattle ashore.

Dr. Monsarrat says that he does not believe there was any danger from the sweepings of the stalls being sent overboard from the transport into the harbor.

A bulletin of the South Carolina Experiment Station on "Texas Fever," written by Dr. G. E. Nesom, supplied the Advertiser by Dr. Monsarrat, says in its introduction:

"Texas fever is a specific contagious disease of cattle caused by microscopic animal parasite affecting the red blood

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

## Bomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

## North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

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## California

To the EAST via

## The Union Pacific

## This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

## RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.

cells. It is transmitted only by the bite of the common cattle tick.

"When the ticks bite such cattle they take into their own bodies the protozoans in the blood extracted for food. Finally, when the female ticks fill up they drop off, and if they fall where there is a moist leaf, mold, grass or weeds, they lay a mass of small brown eggs which hatch out in from three to four weeks, thus giving rise to hundreds of seed ticks. These young ticks crawl up on grass and other objects and are brushed off by passing cattle, grazing or resting where the ticks exist. The adult tick rarely if ever changes from one host to another.

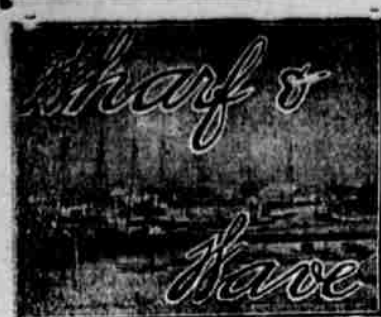
"Texas fever must be looked upon as a serious and generally fatal disease in adult cattle."

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Wholesale Agents.









## CAPTAIN HAMLET'S OFFICIAL REPORT

Captain O. C. Hamlet, commanding the revenue steamer Thetis, has made a very interesting report of his visit to the Island of Lisiansky, one of the Hawaiian group, where he rescued 77 Japanese subjects and brought them to Honolulu. He says: "The Thetis left Honolulu May 8, 1904, and on June 12 stopped at Laysan Island where we found an old schooner loading with guano. On the morning of the 14th we anchored off Midway. On the morning of the 15th the Island of Lisiansky was sighted and approaching it slowly along the coral reef to make a lee, anchored on the west side about three miles off shore shortly before 8 a. m. The ship's surgeon, an interpreter, a petty officer and a boat's crew were taken, and we landed about 9:20. When we landed two of the Japanese approached us timidly, but as soon as the interpreter told what our business was they called the rest to come up and all came rushing up. The leader or manager stated there were 77 of them and all were in good health. After a letter from the Japanese consul, which was obtained from the office at Honolulu, was read to them and they fully understood that all were to leave the island everyone wanted to shake hands with the surgeon, myself and crew, and they danced around like happy children to express their joy, which seemed genuine. We made at once for the camp about three-quarters of a mile off on the east side of the island and we found it to consist of four thatched-roof shacks, one about 20x20 feet, and also for storing food, one, 12x30 feet, for storing food, one, 12x30 feet, for sleeping and storing and one, 12x40, used as a general cook house.

"Through the interpreter I was informed that they had been on short rations for some time and that there was only 600 pounds of rice and a few beans left, and that they had prepared to live on dried terms meat, quantities of which were shown to me. I soon made it plain to the manager that the sooner and quicker the transfer of the whole party of 77 was made to the ship, the better, so the rice was put in five bags we had brought with us and carried across the island and the first load and their baggage reached the vessel before noon. I sent a note to the executive officer to use what boats he could during the afternoon to continue the transfer. I remained at the camp with the interpreter and two of the crew to see the things packed up and moved, and the manager allowed the 61 men remaining to cook all they could to eat for the midday meal. Fires under three large pots in the cook house were soon started and the rice, the remaining beans and some fresh fish were quickly prepared.

"Chop sticks had either fallen into disuse during the short ration period or the men had been in the habit of all eating at one time for dozens of pairs of sticks had to be improvised for this last meal. I was offered some of the food, found it very palatable and ate it to the sport and enjoyment of all the camp. All had a good meal and not more than half of what had been cooked was eaten. Some of what remained was carried across the island and eaten during the afternoon while they were waiting for the boats to come in. I asked what was to be done with the dried terms meat. They looked at it with some disgust and I was told that it was only provided against starvation and that no one would eat it now, and it was left at the camp.

"When I was informed and shown that there were several hundred packages of dried birds and wings, some being in large cases, I decided it was impossible to get them across the island to the ship in any reasonable time. So I told the manager to let them remain for the schooner to take and left a notice in Japanese on a board nailed to one of the shacks and in a box fastened to it a copy of the consul's letter and a full statement in regard to what had happened that day. The transfer of the men and their baggage was accomplished during the afternoon and the Thetis hove anchor and started back the same evening.

"We found that the island was very nearly as laid down on the charts about a mile long by three-quarters of a mile wide, covered all over with a tough grass growing by the black terns which have a habit of digging down for several inches to make their nests. "A lookout station had been built by the Japanese on the east side of the island to attract attention of any passing vessel when the food supply was running short, and a white cloth had been hoisted at the top. This I left standing as it could do no harm.

"The weather on the cruise has been variable, sea mostly rough on account of the strong northeast wind, and the Japanese could not remain below decks at all. It made them sea-sick, and as they filled up the available space on deck I had to suspend quarters drills for the time they have been here. As soon as the Japanese are landed I shall at once set to work taking in coal and stores and get the vessel ready for the trip to Dutch Harbor, Alaska."

### Builders and Traders.

The Builders and Traders' Exchange will have a special meeting this evening to take action on the Governor's stand on citizen labor, on a letter from the Public Works Department about segregating tenders and on a letter from the Merchants' Association about entertaining Senator Foraker.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of local ailments has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Deason, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Acting Governor Atkinson visited Papeete yesterday to look over the made and into the matter of public recreation grounds.

## STEAMSHIP SWATHED IN METALLIC VAPOR

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—When the British steamship Mohican, Captain Croughart, from Brazil, Roumania, which was in this port today, was making for Delaware Breakwater, it had a most remarkable experience, which terrorized the crew, played havoc with the ship's compass and brought the vessel to a standstill for nearly a half-hour.

For that length of time the Mohican was enshrouded in a strange metallic vapor, which glowed like phosphorus. The entire vessel looked as if it were on fire and the sailors fitted about the deck like glowing phantoms. The cloud had a strange magnetic effect on the vessel, for the needle of the compass revolved with the speed of an electric motor and the sailors were unable to raise pieces of steel from the magnetized decks. The captain says:

"The seamen were in terror. Their hair stood straight on end, not from fright so much as from the magnetic power of the cloud. They rushed about the deck in consternation and the more they rushed about the more excited they became. I tried to calm them, but the situation was beyond me.

"For a half-hour we were enveloped in that mysterious vapor. Suddenly the cloud began to lift. The phosphorescent glow of the ship began to fade. It gradually died away and in a few minutes the cloud had passed and we saw it moving off over the sea."

## NEXT MAIL ON THE LOGAN TODAY

The mail from San Francisco will arrive today on the transport Logan. The steamer sailed from San Francisco at noon on the first she ought to be showing up pretty early this morning. The America Maru made a quicker passage but the postoffice authorities did not, for some reason, see fit to trust the mail to her so it will arrive two days later. The Solace should get in from Manila some time today although she may not show up until tomorrow. She will probably take no mail as the Siberia, which is due Thursday, will reach the Coast as soon as the transport can. Mail for Yokohama will go on the China which will get away for the Orient on Saturday. It is not likely that the China will bring much mail from the Coast as the Alameda will be in Friday morning and it is hardly possible that the other boat can make port before Friday afternoon.

## RAWLINS CHAIRMAN OF REGISTRATION

Attorney W. T. Rawlins has been selected by Acting Governor Atkinson as chairman of the Oahu Board of Registration. Chairman Rawlins takes the place formerly occupied by Lorrin Andrews. The new chairman issued a notice to the voters of this island which is to be found elsewhere in this paper. The Board will convene in this city on Wednesday, September 7, and will sit daily except Sundays until September 17 from 7 to 10 a. m. and from 4 to 7 p. m.

The Board will start from Honolulu on Monday, September 19 for towns and stations outside of Honolulu. The chairman's schedule is as follows:

Monday, September 19—Paolua R. R. station, 7:45 to 9:30 a. m.; Alea R. R. station, 9:40 to 11:25 a. m.; Manana Courthouse, 4 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Tuesday, September 20—Waipahu Mill, 8:15 to 11:30 a. m.; Eva Mill, 1 to 3:30 p. m.; Waialae courthouse, 5 to 7 p. m.

Wednesday, September 21—Makua R. R. station, 10 to 11 a. m.; Waialua courthouse, 1 to 3 p. m.; and 5 to 8 p. m.

Thursday, September 22—Kahuku Mill, 1 to 3 p. m.; Laie Mill, 5 to 8 p. m.

Friday, September 23—Haulea courthouse, 8 to 9 a. m.; Waikane church, 12 m. to 1 p. m.; Kaneohe courthouse, 6 to 10 p. m.

Saturday, September 24—Kailua (Sam Bo's), 9 to 10 a. m.; Waimanalo plantation office, 11 a. m. to 12 m.

Voters who wish to qualify for the right to vote at the coming election in November must present themselves before the board at the places designated.

### Lots of Fines.

A big crowd of gamblers of every race and color appeared in Police Court yesterday morning. Some of them got \$3 and \$2 fines and others had their cases nolle prossed. Matsumoto and James E. Ward had cases of assault and battery nolle prossed. J. H. Marmont, up for threatening, was discharged. Asaka got a \$10 fine and costs for assault and battery on T. Mishioka, and Ben Kauba got \$3 and costs for the same offense on Tong Chin. Lipilpi was fined \$5 and costs for leaving his horse untied and Lili Iola and David Kapa paid \$3 each for the privilege of fighting. Ah Sam went to the reef for six months for vagrancy. Seven drunks got the usual penalty and the other cases went over.

### Alaskan Almost Due.

The American-Hawaiian steamship Alaska is due to arrive in the next day or two at Delaware Breakwater, she carries 11,200 tons of island sugar and will probably catch the high price.

"Poor Joe's just working himself to death." "Why, I thought he had a political job." "He has, but it seems as if he is in a worse case than ever."

## TOO MANY BED COVERS

A man and his wife in Los Angeles are thinking of coming to Honolulu to live for the remainder of their days as they object to living in a place where a light dress may be worn in the daytime and blankets, sheets, and comforters and coverlets have to be used to keep warm at night.

The prospective settler says he has "some money and some push" and believes he will be able to do well here. He says he is an architect and knows something of the work of an ordinary mechanic. He adds:

"I want to go to a place where there are no sudden changes of temperature as here. Here my wife wears a little lawn dress in the day time and a heavy wrap at night, and we sleep now with a sheet, pair of blankets, comforter and a spread on the bed. We have either to go to Mexico, Florida or Cuba, but we would rather go to Hawaii."

A reply was sent back that the wages of skilled mechanics paid here were about the same as on the mainland, but while there was a good deal of small building going on now the architects were not over-busy. The writer was advised to take a run down here and look over the ground and then make up his mind whether he would like to stay.

## HAWAIIAN STARTS FOR HONOLULU

Freight Agent Morse of the American-Hawaiian steamship line received a cable yesterday announcing the departure of the steamship Hawaiian from Seattle for Honolulu.

## WHAT MIGHT BE DONE WITH GRAPES

In line with the present agitation for small farming some citizens of Honolulu are talking about the cultivation of the grape as a solution of the problem of what to raise. It is the grape which has done much for France and Germany and the question is asked, "Why should it not help Hawaii?" One of the gentlemen interested said last Saturday:

"It has been argued in opposition to this plan that there is no market for the grape in the islands, but to this we would reply that if there is no market for the grape there is a market for the wine which is made from the grape. Why don't we make brandy also? Our grapes will make a fine quality of brandy and it is said that the brandy which is made from the banana is of the very best sort. Attest of this was made when some bananas were sent to the coast as an experiment. The liquor that they produced was up in G.

"Wine making and the manufacture of brandy would be two great industries that would be of inestimable benefit to the country. The soil is first class. All the Portuguese have grapes growing in their yards and they are the choicest you can find anywhere. Down on the southern end of Hawaii they grow the most delicious grapes in the world. Then there is no reason why the raisin grape could not be grown with profit. Our weather would cause the grapes to ripen early and the same cause would make them drier sooner than the coast grapes.

"The drawback to the manufacture of wine is the territorial law forbidding its manufacture. There is no reason why this law should stand upon our statute books. Probably the whole trouble is that some wealthy companies who have a monopoly on the wine business by paying a high license do not wish any competition. It has been argued that if the manufacture of wine was allowed the natives would each start a little patch of grapes and do nothing but drink the wine that they produced. But it is my opinion that if a man wants his wine he is going to have it anyway."

## HILO WILL GET THE BIG REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

tion to the fact that Governor Carter would arrive here next Friday, and as delegates to the Chicago Convention Robertson and Hoogs had already returned a ratification meeting should be held on Saturday, August 13. A committee had been appointed to look after a hall, etc. The Orpheum had been selected and the speakers, as named above, would be on the platform.

Among those present at the meeting were Chairman Crabbe, Secretary W. H. Hoogs, National Committeeman Robertson, Delegate Kuhio, Col. Sam Parker, Treasurer Campbell, Henry Vida, R. N. Boyd, Wm. Aylett, T. McCants Stewart, John C. Lane, Norman Watkins, Geo. F. Renton, J. A. Gilman, Wm. Henry.

### Nevadan Sailed.

A change was made yesterday in the plans for the dispatch of the A.-H. S. S. Nevada. It was first proposed to discharge the cargo for this port, proceed to Kahului and discharge the remainder, load a part cargo of sugar at that port and return here for more sugar. Yesterday it was decided not to return so the Nevada took on her Honolulu consignment for San Francisco yesterday and sailed last night at about 6:30 for San Francisco via Honolulu. The Hawaiian, which should be here in a few days, will be the last of the through boats here until the next season again in November. The Oregonian and Texas will probably start Honolulu freight to the Eastward.

## SENATOR ISENBERG ON TEXAS FEVER SENSATION

(Continued from page 1.)

ers' Livestock Association and told him that I thought it was a proper thing for the Association to take up the matter of the inspection of stock and asked him to write a letter accordingly to the Acting Governor, at the same time mentioning that the cattle on the transport "Dix" had the Texas Fever tick.

These are the facts, which I am willing to swear to before any notary, that took place in regard to the prevention of the infected cattle being landed.

Dr. Casey, far from being the bumptious individual represented, was obliging, and assisted by every means in his power to prevent any infection from spreading from the animals under his charge.

I further understand from very good authority that Depot Quartermaster Captain Humphrey denies that he apologized for the man's (meaning Dr. Casey's) insolence. I also further cannot understand that you, Mr. Editor, ended your editorial with the following words: "Seeing that the dengue fever came ashore from transports and that the infected rats of 1899 probably did so both here and in San Francisco, and noting the peril from glanders and Texas fever that adheres to livestock boats, the stopping of the transports is no longer regarded as an unalloyed blessing." Now, Mr. Editor, you know that the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association have both been working hard for the transports to come here, and I cannot understand why you should end your editorial the way you have done. As I understand, it only needs a few words from the Quartermaster here to stop the transports from calling at Honolulu, and action would immediately be taken to stop them. There is no need of our rubbing up against any of the officials of the War Department or Federal officials. They are all gentlemen here, and in my dealings with them I must say that never has anything been asked of them that was reasonable and that was not granted, and they have always met us half way whenever there was any need for assistance. I hope that the transports will still come here as much as ever, as it means a great deal to our Territory.

Yours respectfully,

PAUL R. ISENBERG.

## WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS.

"I have read the letter of Mr. Isenberg which you have shown me and would like to state my connection with the affair because this is one of those things in which a half-truth is worse than a falsehood. While I appreciate the editorial praise which I received from the Advertiser I must modestly decline to accept the credit for the action taken in this affair as it was Captain Humphrey, the United States Quartermaster in charge at this port, who took the matter out of my hands the moment that he was informed that the cattle on board the Dix were afflicted with Texas Fever tick. When I showed him the letter from the Breeders' Association he immediately took the matter in hand and said that every precaution would be taken. He severely criticized Dr. Monsarrat for not reporting the fact to him sooner and said that he would send for him at once.

"Captain Humphrey said that if the cattle were infected that under no circumstances would they be landed. I offered to send the government scows to take the refuse from the Dix to sea and gave orders that the scows should be taken alongside. Upon this the captain sent for Mr. Forbes, the cattleman in charge on the transport, and he came to see me about an hour later in company with Captain Humphrey. Mr. Forbes told me that no more refuse would be dumped overboard and that the scows were not needed as he would agree to keep all the sweepings on board the transport. He further stated, much to my satisfaction, that the cattle had been washed with disinfectants every day during the voyage and that all the refuse had been thoroughly disinfected before it was dumped into the harbor. I was perfectly satisfied with the action of Captain Humphrey and as he took charge of the matter in such an urgent way and expressed so much sympathy with our position I felt that the danger was minimized.

"Captain Humphrey informed me that it was the first intention to leave Saturday and that the horses would be taken on board in the morning so that the ship might sail at noon. Saturday morning I received a most cordial call from Captain Sternberg, Quartermaster in charge on the Dix, and he stated that there had never been any intention of landing the cattle as there was plenty of room on board and the transport only called at this port for the purpose of giving the horses a two days' run. These are the facts and in making this statement I wish to refrain from taking any credit in the matter and I am sorry that the facts prevent Dr. Monsarrat from receiving this credit.

"As to my interview with Dr. Casey whom I met in company with Dr. Monsarrat it was very pleasant apart from the fact that when I, being ignorant of the decision that the cattle were not to be landed, stated that they ought not to be brought ashore he replied, 'How can you prevent it?' and stated that he would land the cattle if he wished to. I said that there was no law to prevent him but that I was sure that if I called to Secretary Taft that he would not for one moment countenance the landing of infected cattle. Dr. Casey then replied that I would probably get the reply that the Governor of Texas received when he protested against the movement of this very shipment of cattle through his State. This answer was to the effect that the military officers had been told to move the cattle on.

"It was then that I went to Captain Humphrey and that he stated that he would take every precaution possible, as I have stated before. He stated at that time that if he had been informed of the presence of the disease on the transport that he would never have allowed the vessel to enter the harbor. However, considering the fact that the Quartermaster in charge of the transport

was, as usual, excellent, starting on Saturday evening with a luau and dance and running over to the departure of the crowded special last evening with something interesting for every hour of the day. The band attracted every native within reaching distance and the lawn was crowded with appreciative listeners. Captain Berger was prodigal with his music, starting the moment his train got in and giving several numbers over and above the regular program announced for the afternoon. The vocal numbers of Mrs. Alapai and Ellis were cordially welcomed.

The golf was most successful, the best net and gross scores yet registered in a regular tournament being turned in by the winner, Byron K. Baird, who played a brilliant game. The links were found in fine condition, Mr. Church having made new browns and generally worked on the course to the great satisfaction of the players. The scores of the first six men were all well down and while the handicapping of the local players from Waialua district were somewhat grumbled at as being too liberal, their actual scores were hard to obtain and the winter was so well ahead of the second man, a Waialua player, as to leave little dissatisfaction with the general result. Mr. Baird will never himself get as liberal a handicap as hitherto, with but one or two exceptions, his score has never shown signs of such excellence as he exhibited yesterday. His driving was good but his approach shots constitute his best game, landing him consistently close to his holes. Twice he dropped in difficult bunkers and twice got cleverly out of his trouble.

The scratch man, Mr. Hartwell, though he made a fair score of 102, three above Baird's, and the low handicap men, fell down on their games. A crowd followed Mr. Hartwell round, but he was off form, and Baird, playing quietly around with Allan Dunn, minus spectators was putting up the game of the day, beating Dunn who was supposed on form to give him five points by eight in the eighteen holes.

The second man made a fair gross of 106, but there were many murmurs over his handicap of 20, as he had been known to make the course in as good as his gross score within the past few weeks. Johnson of a Waialua came next with a net of 89 and a gross of 114. Rawlins with a gross of 106 equalled the second man but his handicap only allowed him 91 net. Next came Dunn, gross 107, net 92, and Thayer, gross 108, net 103, all 15 handicap men closely matched and all showing good scores.

Only four ladies materialized for their tournament, Mrs. Allan Dunn and Mrs. W. Rawlins scratch. Mrs. High 5, Mrs. Sheldon 20. The scratch players were off their game and Mrs. Dunn's gross of 89 was overtopped on net scores by Mrs. Sheldon 86 and Mrs. High 88. Mrs. Dunn repeated the course later in 74 gross.

There were twenty-four entries, two being disqualified for playing half the course and then resting two hours for lunch. Neither of their scores would, however, have landed them winners.

## HALEIWA HOLIDAY MUSIC AND GOLF

A goodly crowd of merry-makers held holiday at Haleiwa this week end, while the natives gathered from near and far to hear Berger's band discourse sweet melodies.

The arrangements of Manager Church were, as usual, excellent, starting on Saturday evening with a luau and dance and running over to the departure of the crowded special last evening with something interesting for every hour of the day. The band attracted every native within reaching distance and the lawn was crowded with appreciative listeners. Captain Berger was prodigal with his music, starting the moment his train got in and giving several numbers over and above the regular program announced for the afternoon. The vocal numbers of Mrs. Alapai and Ellis were cordially welcomed.

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### A Coming Teacher.

Ralph Reiner left this afternoon for his home in Pasadena, where he will spend a month with his family. He will then sail for Honolulu, where he expects to teach for two years at least in Mills Institute. Mr. Reiner has been one of the most active workers in the local Y. M. C. A. and will be greatly missed.—Herald Press.

never intended to land the cattle and as the cattle were so well disinfected as well as the sweepings it looks as if there was much ado about nothing."

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from this date I forbid trespassing by either men or dogs, or entry, except by my permission, upon any lands known to be owned by me from Huehue to Kaunakula, North Kona.

J. A. MAGUIRE.

July 18th, 1904. 2610

## STOREKEEPERS ATTENTION!

Cash is paid at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, H. T., for wild Castor Beans, cleaned, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents a pound, freight paid by consignees.

For further information address the C. KOELLING CO., Hecla, Oahu. 2597

## MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

CONFERS DEGREES AND GRANTS DIPLOMAS.

Seminary Course accredited to the Universities and leading Eastern Colleges; rare opportunities offered in music, art and education. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Thirty-ninth year. Fall term opens Aug. 10th, 1904. Write for catalogue to Mrs. C. T. Mills, President, Mills College P. O., California. 2597

## Hides, Wanted

Highest price in cash paid for Green Scaled Hides of from 40 to 50 pounds each. Before shipping, address us.

M. W. McDesney & Sons, LIMITED.

### ARRIVED.

Friday, August 5.  
Strmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Anahola, at 4:40 a. m. with 580 lbs. scrap iron, 6 bbls. hides and 8 pkgs. sundries.

Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, from San Francisco, at 3 p. m.

Saturday, August 6.  
U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, from Manila via Nagasaki, 6:30 a. m.

Strmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 11 a. m.

A.-H. S. S. Nevada, Green, from San Francisco, 7 p. m.

Am. bk. Kailani, Colly, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.

Fr. bk. Pierre Loti, Tatevin, from Cardiff, 7 p. m.

Sunday, August 7.  
T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, going, from San Francisco, arrived off port, 3 a. m.

Strmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, 5 a. m.

Strmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 4:12 a. m.

Strmr. Neouau, Pederson, from Anahola, 4 a. m.

Strmr. Kauni, Bruhn, from Maui ports, 3:50 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 5.

Am. sp. Charmer, Slater, for Port Townsend, 8 a. m.

Am. bk. Great Admiral, Stirling, for Back Harbor, 4 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, for Manila, 12 m.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, for San Francisco, 6:30 p. m.

T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, going, for Yokohama, 12 m.

Monday, August 8.

A.-H. S. S. Nevada, Green, for San Francisco via Kailani, 6:30 p. m.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Hanson, for San Francisco, 3 p. m.

Strmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hilo and way ports, per strmr. Kinan, Aug. 6.—Mrs. C. L. Dwight, M. M. Scott, Mrs. M. M. Scott, J. H. Bardwell, Mrs. J. H. Bardwell, C. A. Stobie, A. Garvie, Hon. Cecil Brown, E. C. Smith, H. Deacon, J. W. Kelsner, W. Gibson, W. T. Balding, R. Balding, Geo. W. Carr, Mrs. Geo. W. Carr, W. Maertens, E. J. Walker, A. Louison, Miss Juanita K. Beckley, Miss Alice K. Campbell, Miss Beatrice Campbell, Miss Ada Rhodes, Miss Irene Dickson, Miss A. McCrosson, Miss G. Dowsett, Miss Alice Macfarlane, Miss E. Cummings, Rev. S. Okubo, M. J. Santos, H. G. Ramsey, Miss F. I. Alwright, J. R. Bergstrom, Mrs. Nekoa and boy, A. P. Crenshaw, Chas. Kotley, Mrs. M. K. Noley, Mrs. J. W. Rickard and son, C. P. Benton, Master R. Hendry, R. Anderson, C. W. Ashford, W. Muller.

Per strmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 7, from Kauai ports—Chas. Gay, Miss A. Brown, Miss M. I. Wilcox, M. W. Beagan, Miss M. J. Jordin, Miss J. Creamer, Geo. Allen, Miss H. Robertson, Miss J. Damon, Miss F. Carter, W. W. Arkley, C. R. Jordin, Miss A. Creamer, Miss A. Hochmann, Miss A. Drier, Miss E. Damon, Miss E. Blake, A. A. Wilson, Mrs. Kassarber, A. S. Cantin and 76 feck.

Per strmr. Neouau, Aug. 7, from Anahola—Mr. M. Harvey and 3 deck.

Per strmr. Kauai, Aug. 7, from Hilo—Mr. A. J. Williamson and wife and 10 deck.

Departed.